FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 138

18 July 1978

BULGARIA

Daily Scores West's Interference in Dissidents' Trial C 1 1/A6
[Mateev in RABOTNICHESKO DELO 15 Jul]
Zhivkov Addresses Blagoevgrad Okrug Representatives C 2 1/A7
Receives Pledge From Okrug C 3 1/A8
Harvest Discussed by Operational Staff C 4 1/A9
Finance Minister Belchev Arrives in Yugoslavia C 4 1/A9
Briefs: Filipov in Lovech; Delegation Returns From Moscow C 4 1/A9

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Carter's Actions During West Berlin Visit Criticized D 1 1/A10
Reaction to French, Soviet Espionage Trials Compared D 1 1/A10
[Volf in RUDE PRAVO 14 Jul]
Soviet Trial of Dissident Shcharanskiy Defended D 2 1/A11
[Nikolajev in Bratislava PRAVDA 14 Jul]
Foreign Minister Chnoupek Discusses Detente, Socialism D 3 1/A12
[RUDE PRAVO 13 Jul]
Briefs: Czech Citizens' Savings; New Afghan Envoy; Vietnamese Deputy Minister; Crop Damage in Slovakia; Active Working Pensioners; Tunnel to the Adria D 9 1/B4

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

'Arafat Meets With GDR Ambassador to Lebanon E 1 1/B5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 14 Jul]
Further Reportage on Honecker's Official Activities E 1 1/B5
Sends Condolences to Brezhnev E 1 1/B5
Congratulates Iraqi Leader E 1 1/B5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 14 Jul]
Awards Finnish Official E 2 1/B6
Gruenberg Attends Reception Marking Iraqi Holiday E 2 1/B6
GDR, Libyan Secretaries Discuss Health Agreement E 3 1/B7
Further Reportage on Border Relations With FRG E 3 1/B7
Border Violator Detained E 3 1/B7
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 13 Jul]
West Berliner Arrested E 3 1/B7
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 13 Jul]
Court Sentences Violators E 3 1/B7

HUNGARY

Puja, Lazar Receive Averell Harriman for Talks F 1 1/B8
Kovacs-Led Delegation Meets Syrian Minister in Damascus F 1 1/B8
PDRY Health Delegation Arrives in Budapest 17 July F 1 1/B8

Australian Parliamentary Delegation on Official Visit	F 2	1/B9
Briefs: Hungarian-Austrian Health Agreement; Hungarian-Spanish Agricultural Agreement; National Environmental Council Established; Education Appointments	F 2	1/B9

POLAND

ZYCIE WARSZAWY Views Implications of Bonn Summit [15-16 Jul]	G 1	1/B10
Gierek, Jaroszewicz Visit Lublin Coal Basin	G 1	1/B10
Premier Jaroszewicz Addresses Katowice Party Plenum [TRYBUNA LUDU 15-16 Jul]	G 2	1/B11
Jablonski Sees Scientists, Addresses National Anthem Ceremony	G 3	1/B12

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Grants Interview to Portuguese Journalist	H 1	1/B13
Congolese Prime Minister Goma Arrives	H 3	1/C1
Met by Manescu	H 3	1/C1
Talks Begin	H 3	1/C1
Leaders Greet Iraqi Counterparts on National Day	H 3	1/C1
Ceausescu Congratulates Al-Bakr [SCINTEIA 14 Jul]	H 3	1/C1
Manescu Greets At-Tikriti [SCINTEIA 14 Jul]	H 4	1/C2
More on Niculescu's Activities in Baghdad	H 4	1/C2
Venezuelan Electoral Party Member Visits	H 5	1/C3
Ceausescu Receives French CP Leader Marchais	H 5	1/C3
Italian CP Chairman Longo Arrives for Vacation	H 5	1/C3
Seminar on Economic Cooperation With U.S. Held	H 5	1/C3
SCINTEIA Article on Disarmament Reported	H 6	1/C4
Syrian Friendship Delegation Pays Factfinding Visit	H 6	1/C4
Danish Radical Liberal Delegation Ends Visit	H 7	1/C5
Foreign Minister Andrei Receives New Jordanian Envoy	H 7	1/C5
Briefs: RCP Official in USSR; Cuban Communists Visit; Romanian-Belgian Journalist Protocol; Angolan Militants Visit	H 7	1/C5

YUGOSLAVIA

Tito Congratulates Iraq's Al-Bakr on National Day [BORBA 14 Jul]	I 1	1/C6
TANJUG Reports on Visit by U.S. Envoy Young	I 1	1/C6
Received by Vrhovec	I 1	1/C6
Meeting With Kolak	I 1	1/C6
Reportage on Assembly Delegation's Talk in U.S. Congress	I 2	1/C7
Congolese Prime Minister Goma Ends 3-Day Visit	I 2	1/C7
Council Issues Statement	I 3	1/C8
Commentaries Hit Soviet Magazine's Support for Bulgaria	I 4	1/C9
Sundic Scores Article	I 4	1/C9
Vuckovic Chides Article	I 5	1/C10

Activities of Party, State Leaders Reported	I 7	1/C12
Vrhovec Receives Commonwealth Official	I 7	1/C12
Vrhovec Receives New PRC Envoy	I 7	1/C12
Dolanc Visits Agricultural Combine	I 7	1/C12
Kurtovic Cables DPRK Leaders	I 7	1/C12
NIN Chides Cuba's GRANMA, PRENSA LATINA on Nonalinement [Marovic in No. 1436, 16 Jul]	I 8	1/C13
BORBA on Efforts To Change Nature of Nonalinement [Mandzuka, 13 Jul]	I 10	1/D1
Draft Agenda Accepted for Nonalined Meeting	I 11	1/D2
Bulgarian Finance Minister Leads Delegation to Belgrade	I 12	1/D3
TANJUG Reports Import, Export Figures for First 6 Months	I 12	1/D3

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DAILY SCORES WEST'S INTERFERENCE IN DISSIDENTS' TRIAL

AU1711l8Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Jul 78 p 5 AU

[Ioan Mateev article: "Categorical Blame"]

[Text] The moment of collapse is often preceded by a deep melancholy, confusion and desperation, artificially masked as moral elation. Something similar could be observed in the recent behavior of bourgeois propaganda centers and their strategists. Dispirited because of the obvious defeat of the famous sabotage campaign "in defense of human rights in the socialist countries", several days ago they started a new and furious stream of slander and insinuation against real socialism, cherishing a desperate hope for revenge. The reason is the trails of Filatov, Shcharanskiy and Ginzburg.

Let us see who is being defended by the Western moralists.

The facts, as well as the witnesses' and documentary evidence presented at the trials and published by the press, present a repulsive picture of the defendants' human, moral, civil and professional disgrace. The evidence and testimony totally condemn the defendants' in their traitorous, anti-state and anti-social criminal activity and depict their degenerate moral image, whose strongest characteristics are corruption, greed and vaningiory. These characteristics have dragged the defendants down to the bottom--to the most disgraceful deed--treason agains the motherland. This is how the agents and clients of Western propaganda look under the bright light of the evidence.

Connecting the regular slanderous attack against the USSR and the socialist social system with the cause of people so deeply disgraced is hardly a sensation. One cannot forget that some time ago a head of state and a president received and talked with one Bukovskiy--a man with a criminal record and proven anti-social activity--rejected with contempt by Soviet society. One can therefore say that the manifestation of such "solidarity" on the part of the West is expected and comes as no surprise. Furthermore, it is clear that the connection is not merely plantonic. It is a material connection between masters and paid agents, between inspirers and followers.

The collapse of this attack was also expected. What its instigators did not expect was that the defeating blow would come so soon and from the rear. Yesterday's admission by Andrew Young, U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, in the French newspaper LE MATIN that "in the United States there are hundreds, perhaps even thousands of political prisoners" caused real panic in Washington. President Carter himself stated that he "differentiates" from his representative in the world organization, and an official spokesman, trying to straighten things out, caused even more confusion. He "clarified" that what Young meant was "a broader concept" and that what he probably wanted to say was that the rich go to prison less frequently than the poor, and that the poor have been pushed toward crime by social inequality, which is probably connected with some sort of political dissatisfaction. Obviously, the official spokesman said very clear things and pointed to the root of all troubles. One can only add that Washington is already planning repressions against Young, namely an open dismissal.

The crushing blow to the campaign, however, did not compensate for the deep indignation caused by it. One cannot ignore that it was accompanied by attempts on the part of the United States to blackmail and apply pressure to the Soviet judiciary, interfere with Soviet internal affairs and link some issues of bilateral and international relations with deeds that are within the strict and exclusive competence of the Soviet state and judiciary. It is this aspect of the campaign that displays an especially ugly face.

It becomes an instrument in the hands of well-known reactionary circles in the West which are attempting to use it to provoke additional tension in the international area and place new obstacles in the road of political detente.

The attempt to interfere as well as the dirty maneuvers aimed at sharpening the international situation must be most categorically and severely condemned.

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES BLAGOEVGRAD OKRUG REPRESENTATIVES

AU17201SY Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Jul 78 AU

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov at meeting of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee with representatives of the Blagoevgrad Okrug party, Fatherland Front, Agrarian Union and Komsomol Aktiv, held in Sofia on 17 July 1978--recorded]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] I am moved by the readiness of all working people, of the entire population in this beautiful area of our country, to work united and rallied under the party leadership, to work even more actively, even more enthusiastically and selflessly in order to implement the tasks outlined by the 11th BCP Congress and the national party conference, for the comprehensive progress of their okrug, for the prosperity of our beloved socialist motherland.

I and the other comrades who recently visited Blagoevgrad Okrug are still greatly impressed with the unforgettable days we spent in the okrug, and with the warm, cordial and friendly meetings we had wherever we went.

I will openly admit that such meetings are no less useful for us, for the BCP Central Committee. The roots of our party's strength and inspiration lie in the indestructible links with the people's masses, in the people's selfless deeds to implement the party decisions. In Blagoevgrad Okrug, however, the cohesion of the population around the April line and the policy of the BCP, around the party's creative implementation, are particularly impressive. Loyal to their revolutionary and patriotic traditions, which were created after five centuries of struggle against the enslaver, in the flames of the Kurglen and Razlog uprising as well as during the Ilinden-Preobrazhensk uprising, in the struggle against fascism and capitalism, the working people of the Blagoevgrad Okrug are devoting their efforts, their hearts and their minds and are contributing considerably to the construction of mature socialism in our beloved fatherland.

We take this opportunity to confirm once more the line conducted by our party for the purpose of further accelerating construction in Blagoevgrad Okrug as an inseparable part of and in an indissoluble connection with general construction in all other areas and in the country as a whole.

We would like to stress once more the tremendous material and technical potential that has been created within a short period, in your okrug, that cadres have been educated for the comprehensive developed progress of the Pirin region. If we all the ardent patriotism, self-devotion and skill of the workers class, the agricultural workers, and the intelligentsia, the inspired enthusiasm of the young generation here, all this justifies our statement that the task of Blagoevgrad Okrug to become one of the most developed areas in the economic sector and one of the most highly developed in the intellectual sphere is a realistic task. This task is in your hands. As for us, the Politburo, the BCP Central Committee and the government, we promise you our full support. Actually, the development of the Blagoevgrad Okrug is becoming an all-party task, a nationwide task.

We sincerely rejoice at the fact that the communists and the united agrarians, the Fatherland Front members and the Komsomol members, the workers, the agricultural toilers, the people's intelligentsia, the women and youth, the entire population of the Pirin area, is adopting as its own and with profound conviction supports the foreign policy of the BCP, of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which is a policy of indestructible cohesion and increasing convergence with the Soviet Union, of fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance with the socialist countries, of consolidating peace and peaceful coexistence, of understanding and goodneighborliness, a policy of (?lasting) and mutually advantageous cooperation among the peoples in the Balkan Peninsula, in Europe and throughout the world.

With all our hearts, dear comrades, we wish you and all working people in your okrug even greater, new successes in developing productive forces, in the flourishing of intellectual and cultural life, in enriching the revolutionary, patriotic and internationalist traditions, in developing the socialist personality, to the benefit of all Bulgarian people, for the triumph of the communist ideal as well as of our motherland--the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [applause]

Receives Pledge From Okrug

AU1720055Y Sofia BTA in English 1903 GMT 17 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 17 (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received a group of representatives of the Blagoevgrad County public, led by the first secretary of the BCP County Committee, Mr Vladimir Sandev. The group handed to the first party and state leader a letter-promise from the working people of the county. To the firm determination of the people of the Pirin area of Bulgaria is expressed in it to dedicate all their skill and selfless work to the well-being and prosperity of the county, for Bulgaria's overall socialist construction.

The task set by the Bulgarian Communist Party before the county to achieve the best economic indices and to play a leading role in those branches and production in which it has specialized is our primary duty; the letter-promise reads in part. The noble and mobilizing goal to make Blagoevgrad and the County of Blagoevgrad one of the most beautiful, the most economically advanced and spiritually the richest part of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, mobilizes and will further absorb the efforts of the working people and the younger generation in the county, in our part of Bulgaria.

It is underlined in the letter that the whole population of the county regards with satisfaction and accepts as principled, class and consistent, as patriotic and internationalist the policy of the BCP and of the Bulgarian Government in the Balkans, outlined again in the speech made by Mr Todor Zhivkov in Blagoevgrad, because this policy (?asserts) peace and goodneighborliness. The constructive spirit of Mr Zhivkov's speech and the firm rebuff to the attempts at interference in Bulgaria's internal affairs inspire the people with confidence in the just cause of the party, of its consistent Dimitrov's April line, said Mr Vladimir Sandev.

The thoughts expressed in the speech of the first party and state leader, the letter reads further, on the economic, social and cultural construction, the well-grounded position on the foreign policy of the party and the state, are thoughts and position of all our people. That is why they unanimously and confidently support this line, defend it and will continue to defend it with every effort and with their inspired work for the build-up of a mature socialist society in our motherland.

It is underlined in conclusion that the communists, the united agrarians and the members of the Komsomol, all the working people rallied round the April line of the party will perform worthily their class and patriotic duty, will dedicate every effort to the prosperity of the county of Blagoevgrad, of the whole motherland, the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

HARVEST DISCUSSED BY OPERATIONAL STAFF

AU172147Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Under the leadership of Grigor Stoichkov, Council of Ministers deputy chairman and minister of agriculture and food industry, a meeting was held this afternoon by the Council of Ministers operational staff on the harvest and on offsetting the damages caused by natural disasters. A report by Ivan Tonev, deputy minister of agriculture and food industry, was heard in connection with the harvest progress and with the implementation of schedules on sowing second crops.

The good organization of the harvest was pointed out. At the same time the speaker stressed that only 52 percent of the straw has been obtained from the harvest plots. This was lagging behind the schedule. The work in connection with sowing second crops is proceeding satisfactorily. Vulcho Khristov, director general of the "grain food and fodder industry" state economic trust, reported on grain purchases. In this case too, despite certain small shortcomings in work, things are proceeding well. Some 80 percent of the autumn crop areas have been harvested, and nearly 47 percent of the grain has been purchased by the above-mentioned state economic trust.

Asen Yulianov, deputy minister of construction and construction materials, reported on the implementation of the plan on the construction of storage houses and the supply of cement to the agriculture sector. The Council of Ministers' operational staff adopted appropriate decisions on all these questions.

FINANCE MINISTER BELCHEV ARRIVES IN YUGOSLAVIA

AU180810Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 17 Jul 78 AU

[Text] A Bulgarian economic delegation headed by Belcho Belchev, minister of finance and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Yugoslav joint committee on economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation, has arrived in Belgrade.

At Surcin Airport the leader and the members of the delegation were welcomed by Milan Vukasovic, member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the joint committee. Among those present at the airport were Trayko Nikolov, Bulgarian ambassador to Belgrade, and other high-ranking members of the Bulgarian Embassy. The 15th session of the joint committee will open tomorrow.

BRIEFS

FILIPOV IN LOVECH--A plenum of the Lovech Okrug BCP Committee was held in Lovech today. The measures connected with the socioeconomic development of the okrug during the next 5-year plan were reviewed. Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended the plenum. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 15 Jul 78 AU]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW--The delegation of the National Committee for the Defense of Peace led by Georgi Dimitrov Goshkin, the committee's chairman, has returned from Moscow. The delegation attended the session of the World Peace Council [WPC] Presidium. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 15 Jul 78 AU]

CARTER'S ACTIONS DURING WEST BERLIN VISIT CRITICIZED

LD172214Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] President Carter's 4 and 1/2-hour visit to West Berlin on Saturday was hailed and commented on most vociferously by reactionary West Berlin daily newspapers. They thus provided an unambiguous reply to the question as to whom and what this trip by the representative of the United States really served: certain circles which have always wanted to maintain West Berlin as a center of tension in Europe. At least at one point in his speech to the population in which he said the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin has shown and still offers possibilities of peaceful cooperation, the U.S. President came, to some extent, closer to a realistic assessment of the situation in Europe. But on the other hand, he agreed, in the same breath, to be accompanied during his visit by leading representatives of the FRG. In their speeches they even acted as hosts, and this is entirely at variance with the quadripartite agreement, which clearly states that West Berlin is not a part of the FRG, and thus, does not permit West German leaders to perform any constitutional duties in the city.

On West Berlin soil, President Carter was accompanied at virtually every step by the concerted television technology of the whole of Eurovision--from his arrival, throughout his speeches, during his journey through the city up to the climax of the visit, which was to be a meeting with the population in the Congress Hall: 1 hour of questions and answers.

Some 1,000 guests had been carefully picked for the gathering and were to represent the social and political groupings in the city. The President managed to answer 23 questions prepared and written down in advance which, with one exception, cannot be characterized as anything other than slander and interference in the internal affairs of the socialist countries. So, nothing was new, but this time it was presented as a perfectly arranged performance.

That one single question, which was intended to induce him to state his opinion on the persecution of progressive forces in the Federal Republic and in West Berlin, remained unanswered. President Carter said he did not know the details. And this is astonishing; he does not know the details about a country and city he visited but he is well informed--naturally, by the CIA--about what is going on within the borders of the socialist countries.

The meeting, and the entire 4 and 1/2 hours certainly changed nothing in West Berlin's position. It had only one result: It revived the hopes of the advocates of strength, neofascists, the supporters of pan-Germanic ideas, hopes which had been buried over time. Whether the U.S. President intended it or not, the most rightwing forces feel stronger now.

REACTION TO FRENCH, SOVIET ESPIONAGE TRIALS COMPARED

AU171355Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jul 78 p 7 AU

[Alois Volf article in the column "Notes": "Double Yardstick"]

[Text] The French and other Western bourgeois press is now writing at length about the trial of French Army Colonel Georges Beaufils, accused of conveying military data to a certain socialist country. At the same time, a trial has been going on in Moscow against Soviet citizens A. Shcharanskiy and A. Filatov, who stand convicted of espionage activities in favor of a foreign country (and another citizen is being tried for other antistate activities). [paragraph continues]

It is interesting to see the double yardstick which the bourgeois press in applying to these events: Whereas a capitalist state is entitled to try a citizen whom it believes to be engaged in illegal activity, a socialist state is criticized for doing the same as a matter of course, and the spies who are justly judged by this state are indiscriminately turned into innocent lambs.

But what can you expect from the bourgeois press! Surely it has always applied double yardsticks. What is new is that U.S. President J. Carter also joined this choir recently, when he "expressed regret about the trials of human rights defenders in the USSR" in an interview he gave to West German television, as DPA reported. And lo and behold, the spies have become "human rights defenders" by a wave of Mr President's magic wand!

Surely the whole world knows that time and again the American CIA intelligence service has foisted false information on American presidents about its "noninvolvement" in various espionage and putschist projects, information which resulted in the White House publicly making a fool of itself. That is why the question justly arises as to whether President Carter is not recklessly taking risks in wanting to judge from a distance who is a spy and who is not. But of course, yet another explanation is at hand: Since he knows very well for whom the Soviet citizens in question were working, he wants to disparage the results of the Moscow trials in advance by his statements....

The self-appointed "world defender" of human rights has, thus, again provided proof regarding who fits his ideas of "fighters for human rights," spies included.

SOVIET TRIAL OF DISSIDENT SHCHARANSKIY DEFENDED

AU171422Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Jul 78 p 7 AU

[Valeriy Nikolajev article: "Snapshots From A. Shcharanskiy's Trial; the Questions Are Going to the Quick"]

[Text] The legislation of all countries in the world, regardless of their social system, qualifies espionage for foreign states as an extremely severe crime, the commission of which 30 year-old Anatoliy Shcharanskiy, formerly working for one of the Soviet scientific-research institutes and now standing trial in a Moscow court, is accused.

Anatoliy Shcharanskiy is also accused of having systematically formulated, and forwarded abroad, materials which distorted the true picture of life in the USSR. This primarily applies to articles on the alleged violation of the Soviet Jewish citizens' civil rights, on "bans" on emigration and marriages with foreigners and os forth. His idea was that certain circles in the West would utilize these materials for hostile activity against the Soviet Union.

This is also testified to by excerpts from the trial proceedings.

Prosecutor's question: "Defendant Shcharanskiy, in your materials you frequently wrote that in the USSR Jews are discriminated against. Has your family ever been subjected to any discrimination, at any time?"

Since the accused refused to answer this question, the prosecutor read a statement, from which it follows that Anatoliy Shcharanskiy's father, mother and brother, as well as he, himself, had acquired a college education in the USSR. After graduating from a university, Shcharanskiy worked as an engineer, and later as chief engineer, in a scientific-research organization. Neither he, nor his family had ever felt any discrimination.

Another prosecutor's question: "In the materials you transmitted to the West, you wrote time and again that the Soviet Jews who apply for permission to emigrate to Israel immediately lose their jobs. Did this happen to you when you handed in such an application?"

No, Shcharanskiy answered, nobody had fired him from his job. Of his own free will, he stopped going to work because it diverted him from "public activities."

The indictment documents also show that the "lists of citizens who had been refused permission to emigrate to Israel"--which Shcharanskiy regularly prepared and forwarded abroad--contained names of people who had left the USSR long ago, as well as names of people who had never even applied for permission to do so; many people alleged to have signed appeals to the public in the West did not even know anything about these appeals. According to proof submitted by experts, 30 signatures under such an appeal had originated with Shcharanskiy himself.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK DISCUSSES DETENTE, SOCIALISM

AU142223Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jul 78 p 3 AU

[Article by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR minister of foreign affairs: "Czechoslovakia's Contribution to International Detente"]

[Text] EVERY GENERATION LIVES IN A DIFFERENT PERIOD OF TIME. THE SEAL ON THE DIFFERENCES AMONG INDIVIDUAL PERIODS IS ALWAYS THE CONCRETELY HISTORICAL SUM OF THE OBJECTIVE MATERIAL CONDITIONS AND SUBJECTIVE SOCIO-POLITICAL FACTORS REFLECTED IN DEVELOPMENT OF THE BALANCE OF POWERS AMONG CLASSES AND AMONG SOCIAL SYSTEMS. CHANGE--THIS ETERNAL NEGATION OF IMMUTABILITY AND QUALITATIVE VIOLATION OF ANY GIVEN QUANTITY--IS PARTICULARLY DYNAMIC IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. IT IS AN ORGANIC COMPONENT OF THE TENACIOUS CLASS STRUGGLE IN THE INTERNATIONAL FORUM, AND IS A CHARACTERISTIC SIGN OF THE GLOBAL REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS WHICH IS CHANGING--FROM THE VERY FOUNDATION--THE FACE OF OUR PLANET. THE ESSENCE OF THESE CHANGES CONSISTS IN THE FACT THAT REAL SOCIALISM--AS WAS PREDICTED BY LENIN WITH SCIENTIFIC PRECISION--HAS BECOME AN ENORMOUS INTERNATIONAL FORCE, THE AUTHORITY OF WHICH IS INCESSANTLY GROWING.

This is why we can say that our generation is fortunate, because it is living in a very exciting period. It is a witness to and, at the same time, an active participant in revolutionary events. It is standing on the threshhold of the historical stage of detente, of building relations between states with different social systems which are based both on the principles of peaceful coexistence and of developing relations, and on contacts between them in the political, economic, scientific, technological, cultural and other spheres of mutually beneficial cooperation.

Why is this so? There can be no argument that there is only one explanation: Socialism today has reached such a stage that it represents the most influential social force and has literally become the catalyst of global progress, in whose wide spectrum of activity the policy of detente holds a dominant place. The foreign policy of socialism rests on the economic and defense potential and on the political and ideological unity of all fraternal socialist countries. One can say without exaggerating that, rather than every year, this colossal forces is being transacted every day into concrete steps of a peace-creating policy which--through its example, the noble nature of its goals, the persuasive nature of its realistic proposals and the political will necessary to transform them into actions--has an increasingly intense impact on the governments, politicians and public of the entire world.

OUR CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC--IN CLOSE COORDINATION WITH THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY--ALSO CONTRIBUTES TO FURTHER STRENGTHENING SOCIALISM'S INFLUENCE ON WORLD EVENTS. It is obligated to do so by the most inherent interest of the working people--that of building an advanced socialist society under conditions of peace. This obligation also stems from its foreign policy orientation as defined by the 18th CPCZ Congress and by the peace programs of the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses, which the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak people adopted as their own.

This one correct course was further confirmed by the significant 11th CPCZ Central Committee session in March 1978: "Czechoslovakia, as a sovereign socialist state, has a firm international position today and, together with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, is taking part in the struggle to reduce international tension and to consolidate peace."

It is from this point of view that the CSSR approaches the further intensification of mutual foreign policy coordination among the states of the socialist community. Our representatives actively participate in the widely practiced exchange of party and government delegations. This is logical, because meetings of leading officials of the socialist countries' fraternal parties at the highest level--whether in a multilateral forum, such as the political advisory committee of the Warsaw Pact countries, or within the framework of bilateral deliberations--permit discussion and solution of the most important questions of mutual relations and foreign policy for these states, and the harmonization of their activity in the international arena.

Support for the Soviet Peace Policy

This year's meeting and deliberations of the Czechoslovak and Soviet party and government delegations led by Comrades G. Husak and L.I. Brezhnev have again confirmed the complete unanimity of views on the most important basic questions dealing with building an advanced socialist and communist society and with developing mutual relations, as well as on topical international questions. THE RESULTS OF THESE TALKS DEMONSTRATED THAT BOTH FRATERNAL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ARE FIRMLY RESOLVED TO CONSISTENTLY BRING ABOUT A POLICY OF STABILIZING AND INTENSIFYING INTERNATIONAL DETENTE. These talks have again shown that the countries of the socialist community are the main force in the struggle for peace and that it is due mainly to them--that is, to one half of Europe--that all European nations have entered the 34th year of a life in peace.

The CPCZ and the Czechoslovak people deeply appreciate the Soviet Union's principled peace policy, support it fully and contribute all that is in their power to its implementation. In the document of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers on the results of the visit by the USSR party and government delegation to the CSSR, it is stated that during Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit, the voice of peace emphatically resounded from Prague, along with the firm determination of all socialist states to exert their full efforts for the reduction of tension. At the same time, a cogent answer was given to those who, under artifically construed pretexts, are trying to provoke a new, dangerous round of feverish armament and to foil the detente process.

As can be seen in current international developments, there can be found today, on the other side of the Atlantic and in the Far East, certain politicians and ideologues who find so many "facts" and possess the necessary portion of "statesmen's courage" to dare to deny the general beneficiality of the policy of detente, claiming that it is allegedly "a one-way street" designed to help only the Soviet Union and its allies. There are also certain voices which "persuade" political circles and the public that detente is "fruitless," "has not fulfilled its purpose," is "outdated" and has already "exhausted" its possibilities.

Under no circumstances can we ignore these views. Politically, it is, indeed, a very important affair. Moreover, its topical nature is underscored by the fact that among those who are advocating these views are found not only the notoriously known enemies of detente in the form of "hawks" from imperialism's military-industrial complex, but professional pessimists as well, along with some influential but, nonetheless, wavering politicians.

The world is--as was metaphorically expressed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev--at a fateful crossroads. It is no easy task to see that it chooses the path of peace and definitely rejects the ominous path of conflicts, collisions, contentions and an unbearable "balancing" on the brink of a "lukewarm", "cold" or even an actual "hot" war.

What can be said about these views?

To Halt the Threat of a World War

1. First of all, one must add to the assets of the detente policy such a singular and, one might say almost historic service to all mankind as is THE ELIMINATION OF THE IMMEDIATE THREAT OF A THIRD WORLD WAR, which would probably be conducted with use of the nuclear missiles system.

Nuclear war, this terrifying debasement of human life that is almost impossible to imagine, is thus--thanks to detente--increasingly removed from the list of solutions to world problems.

For more than one-third of the century, our continent, the scene of eternally recurring bloody dramas of war and turmoil, has been living in peace. Sometimes it seems paradoxical and unbelievable that here, at the epicenter of the world's two greatest war catastrophes, where there is still a maximum concentration of troops and nuclear ammunition, people are enjoying a peaceful life.

Czechoslovak foreign policy very intensly struggles on every occasion, at diplomatic talks on all levels--whether bilateral or multilateral--to cause the positive phenomenon--absence of a nuclear war to date--to be the definitive, permanent essence of relations among states. It is therefore asserting the very urgent demand that all nuclear states should commit themselves to cessation of production of all nuclear weapons, and should make the transition to a gradual reduction of their amassed supplies, until they are completely liquidated.

Czechoslovak representatives repeatedly and justly stress that the risks are still considerable. In the last 10 years world supplies of nuclear weapons have increased more than threefold. There is enough destructive atomic energy on our planet to equate to 15 tons of TNT per inhabitant. The scope of damage caused by a war--if someone wanted or was able to find out about it--would thus be very concrete indeed. The scope of peace, however, is immeasurable and is mankind's most valuable asset. There is certainly no yardstick that can measure the value of peace, which is equally great and precious for all. This is another reason why the CSSR, together with the other socialist countries, is, with increasing success, asserting the view that the policy of detente is a new and qualitatively higher kind of international policy, in which there are no losers and everyone profits.

Interest in Peaceful Coexistence

2. The policy of detente has considerably expanded the possibilities for developing political relations and contacts between states of the two systems which differ in terms of class and politics. It has opened the doors for mutually advantageous trade, scientific-technical and cultural contacts between socialist and capitalist countries, which, apart from immediate material advantages to all those who participate, also helps to purposefully build what we today popularly but tellingly call THE MATERIAL BASE of peaceful coexistence.

Let us recall the effectiveness of detente in relation to the so-called insoluble cases. In the very short period of this policy's life-giving impact, a large number of very important treaties and agreements were concluded between the United States and the USSR, between the socialist countries and France, Italy, Great Britain, the FRG, Finland and other capitalist countries, countries that are creating and developing the previously mentioned implementation of detente. Such significant documents as the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin, or the treaties between the USSR, the CSSR and Poland on the one hand and the FRG on the other represent the introduction to a completely new chapter in the history of central Europe.

Nor can anyone ever erase the historic significance of the successful Helsinki conference and the impressive impact of its final act, signed by the highest political and governmental representatives from 33 countries from Europe, the United States and Canada. The codified principles of these countries' mutual relations correspond to the needs of peaceful coexistence and equal cooperation among states with different social systems, and portend measures toward further intensifying mutual trust, including changes in the military sphere.

No other multilateral document in the history of international relations has evoked so much attention and enjoys so much authority as the final act. It has become the subject of diplomatic talks, an instructive guide in settling bilateral relations and an invaluable solution for all peace-loving and progressive forces in their struggle to further reduce tension.

Thanks to the final act, the decisions of both governments and of individual, responsible politicians are increasingly permeated with aspects of diplomatic, non-military and political solutions to emerging and existing international conflicts. On the whole, one can say that the final act is a condemnation of imperialist policy, which acts "from a position of power," and is a general confirmation of the fiasco of the "cold war". It can not be refuted that, today, its significance has transcended the geographic framework of Europe. Both the statesmen and the public of other continents speak about it; it is more and more frequently being quoted by politicians from African, Latin American and Asian countries. No wonder the final act is a true reflection of the trend of detente and democratization in international relations in Europe and in other parts of the world.

In implementing the final act, Czechoslovak foreign policy has done a good deal of honest work; Czechoslovakia is proud that it stood at the final act's cradle. It actively helped the act to see the light of day--in more than one difficult struggle with its opponents--and today, too, Czechoslovakia is fulfilling detente in complete width and quality. This can be seen with particular clarity in the field of developing BILATERAL RELATIONS WITH THE CAPITALIST COUNTRIES.

The results of our activity in this area are good. Today in the field of bilateral relations we are developing with most capitalist states positive political relations, contacts, talks and bilaterally advantageous cooperation where conditions for it are ripe or ripening. In this process, we are increasingly encountering realistically thinking politicians, who perceive peaceful coexistence as an objective necessity and an objective fact.

We can note a positive balance in such relations with Finland, France, Denmark, Belgium, Iceland, Cyprus, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Norway, Turkey and Great Britain.

In our opinion, a particularly important landmark in developing bilateral relations--and, thus, our contribution to further strengthening the policy of detente--is the fact that we are succeeding in normalizing our relations with our western and southern neighbors, the FRG and Austria. This is primarily documented by the official visit paid this April to the FRG by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, at the invitation of the West German president. [paragraph continues]

After this visit, which was the first ever by the head of our state to the FRG, we are entering a qualitatively higher stage from which we--together with our West German partners--expect a further development of relations. These bilateral expectations, expressed by the political will favoring a creative and mutually advantageous development of contacts between the CSSR and the FRG, in the spirit of the final act, were fully reflected in the adoption of such a politically important document as the joint declaration signed by G. Husak and H. Schmidt.

We are also witnessing a positive shift in our relations with Austria. The results of CSSR Premier L. Strougal's talks with the Austrian Federal Chancellor B. Kreisky last November have become an impetus to their normalization. The political actions taken so far this year, such as the talks between the two countries' ministers of foreign affairs in Vienna or the visit by an Austrian parliamentary delegation to Prague, have also confirmed the rising trend in Czechoslovak-Austrian relations. The visit by the President of the Republic of Austria, Dr Kirchschlaeger, to the CCSR, which is being prepared for this fall, can certainly be regarded as the culmination of these relations.

For Progress in the Developing Countries

3. THE THIRD AND VERY IMPORTANT RESULT OF DETENTE IS THE FACT THAT PRECISELY THIS TYPE OF ARRANGEMENT IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IS, UNDER CONTEMPORARY CONDITIONS, THE BEST CLIMATE FOR THE PEOPLE OF ALL COUNTRIES TO INDEPENDENTLY AND FREELY CHOOSE THEIR OWN PATHS OF DEVELOPMENT. This tendency is of very great historical importance, particularly for the national liberation movements in Africa, Asia and other parts of the world. Just as the successes of the struggle by the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America for national freedom and social justice generally benefit the policy of detente, we can also say that by liquidating the last hotbeds of racism and colonialism, and by peacefully solving conflicts sown by imperialism, the process of relaxation of tension on a worldwide scale will become still more consolidated.

Therefore, Czechoslovakia stands on the side of progress in the developing countries. This is also a reason why it is granting--while strictly respecting the UN Charter--comprehensive aid, especially to Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia and the national liberation movement in southern Africa. It rejects attempts by some bourgeois campaigns to equate support of African states and nations by the socialist states with military interference in the internal affairs of these African countries as practiced by reactionary imperialist forces.

It is precisely with respect to detente and the national liberation struggle undertaken by hundreds of millions of people in the developing world that the fact is distinctly revealed that, in the West, there are still circles which wish to select from detente only that which suits them, and violate those principles which they regard as unfavorable. The USSR Government statement on aggressive actions of the Western powers in Africa contains, with absolute justification, a passage stressing that relaxation of tension does not mean a "letter of safe conduct for anti-people, rotten and corrupt regimes, for some sort of special rights and privileges inherited from the colonial past or gained on the basis of enslaving treaties and agreements. And it gives even less right to suppress the just struggle of nations for national liberation and social progress, or the right to interfere in their internal affairs."

The Alternative Solution

4. Any progress, no matter how little, in the sphere of political relaxation and deepening trust, as well as each new favoring argument or proof of the fact that detente has no alternative but the most destructive war in history EXPANDS THE SCOPE FOR DIALOG WITH POLITICANS OF THE CAPITALIST COUNTRIES, ESPECIALLY IN THE SPHERE OF MILITARY DETENTE AND DISARMAMENT. [paragraph continues]

Even though the most important channels of feverish armament have not yet been closed, several fairly significant disarmament measures have been achieved, thanks to the overall functioning of the detente policy. Let us recall the treaties and agreements on banning nuclear weapon tests in the three environments, on banning nuclear weapons on the sea and ocean beds, on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, on the partial ban of underground tests of nuclear weapons, on banning the development, production and accumulation of bacteriological weapons, and on banning transformation of the enrivonment for military or other hostile uses.

Czechoslovakia actively participates in these treaties and agreements, and exerts great effort to achieve further measures that would even more noticeably help to halt armament and proceed with disarmament. The coauthorship of the complex of proposals submitted by the socialist countries at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament and at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe can be regarded as the latest, most important activity of CSSR foreign policy in this sphere.

Involved in the first case was a series of proposals beginning with the aforementioned demand for halting nuclear armament and ending with the demand for curtailing armament expenditures and for substantial reduction of military budgets. At the same time, Czechoslovakia unambiguously advocated, at the UN General Assembly's special session, an early convocation of a world disarmament conference, which today looks like the only forum capable of arriving at effective and important decisions on the highest political level. THIS IS AN INVOLVED AND COMPLICATED TASK, BUT CZECHOSLOVAK FOREIGN POLICY--SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE USSR AND THE OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES--IS DETERMINED TO ENGAGE WITH MAXIMUM ENERGY ON ALL LEVELS AND IN ALL APPURTENANT QUARTERS FOR ITS FULFILLMENT.

As far as the Vienna talks are concerned, it is logical that as a peace-loving socialist country, as well as a country whose nations have had tragic experience of wars originating in central European territory, the CSSR has been making great efforts here, too, to achieve tangible progress. Five years of talks between NATO and the Warsaw Pact states without any results at all is really an untenable state of affairs. One cannot behave like this in a forum which is meant to strengthen the policy of relaxation. From the very beginning, the socialist countries, including the CSSR, have opposed all of the West's attempts to protract the negotiations because of technical details and various "asymmetric" models, which are at variance with the agreed upon principles, and which as an entity, represent a gamble with the public's faith regarding detente.

Decisive Deeds

Therefore the USSR, the CSSR, the GDR and Poland--direct participants in the Vienna talks for the socialist countries--submitted new proposals on 8 June whose aim is to remove the "deadlock" and achieve concrete results at last. The Warsaw Pact countries' proposals express the willingness to reach, after two reduction stages, an equal overall level in numerical strength of the two alliances' armed forces in central Europe--that is, 900,000 men each, of which 700,000 would be members of ground forces. Thus, the socialist countries are, in their own way, accomodating some of the Western demands. It can be said that this proposal for a sensible and realistic compromise goes even further than the usual compromise measures, or more than half way. Now it is the West's turn. Its representatives should carefully reassess all circumstances which play a role in the responsible work disarmament represents. They have said more than enough nice words about military relaxation--and not only in Vienna. However, it is still true that well-done is always better than well-said. And nearing the end of this essay, what is there to say about the CSSR's foreign policy and detente? It is certainly necessary today to be on the alert against some reactionary forces' attempts to reverse the detente process. Their locations are very well known.

Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, along with all peace-loving and progressive forces, are always pointing out and emphatically warning the world about these forces' attempts to change tracks on the railroad of peace. Each deviation, even the seemingly most insignificant one, can have immense consequences on this road. We cannot permit, because of the militarists' profit interests, our young people to become soldiers in World War III, soldiers who would assist at the death bed of civilization.

On the other hand, it is necessary to preserve healthy optimism and to realize that all that has been achieved in such a short time in the policy of detente (for example, the Helsinki conference will shortly "celebrate" only its third anniversary) is actually only the beginning of the peaceful reconstruction of the world. We must increasingly urge all realistic politicians and all countries--as Comrade Brezhnev said in Minsk--"not to allow all the good that has been done on the world scene in recent years to be erased, so that progress can be made toward a really lasting peace for all nations."

BRIEFS

CZECH CITIZENS' SAVINGS--At the beginning of 1978, the average bank deposit per citizen of the Czech Socialist Republic was Kcs 9,343. More than 2 million citizens are taking part in the regular monthly savings program with monthly contributions averaging Kcs 360. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jul 78 p 2 AU]

NEW AFGHAN ENVOY--The new ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the CSSR, (Babrak Karmal), arrived in Prague on 12 July. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jul 78 p 2 AU]

VIETNAMESE DEPUTY MINISTER--The CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, Dusan Spacil, received on 12 July in Prague (Nguyen Co Thach), deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, who is in the CSSR on a friendly visit to exchange views on topical international problems. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jul 78 p 2 AU]

CROP DAMAGE IN SLOVAKIA--According to the Slovak Ministry of Agriculture and Food almost 50 percent of Slovakia's total grain acreage of 740,000 hectares has been flattened, owing to storms accompanied by heavy rain in early July. Most afflicted are the Nove Zamky, Lucence and Trebisov districts, where wheat and barley have been flattened on almost 75 percent of the cultivated area. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jul 78 p 2 AU]

ACTIVE WORKING PENSIONERS--Pensioners are a welcome "reserve" for many CSSR enterprises. A total of 25 percent of all pensioners are still working. Their number amounts to 11 percent of the total work force. [Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 12 Jul 78 p 2 AU]

TUNNEL TO THE ADRIA--The Pragoprojekt consultation and engineering institute for road and bridge construction projects is currently working on a "project of the future", authored by Prof Dr Karel Zlabek--a tunnel that would connect South Bohemia with the Adria. The tunnel would be 350 KM long and consist of three parts: two routes for transportation to and fron the sea port and a maintenance route. A pipeline--complementing the tunnel complex--for the transportation of desalinated sea water to South Bohemia is also being considered. The tunnel would permit a speed of some 200 KM per hour, which means that cars could arrive at their destination in 2 hours. In his evaluation of the project, Academician Bechyna said the project is no utopia, but is feasible, and is also acceptable in terms of the duration of construction. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 12 Jul 78 p 1 AU]

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH GDR AMBASSADOR TO LEBANON

AU172151Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Jul 78 p 1 AU

[Text] Beirut, (ADN correspondent's report): On Thursday Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, met Achim Reichardt, GDR ambassador to Lebanon. During this meeting, Yasir 'Arafat resolutely condemned the machinations of imperialism and Zionism, as well as of their lackeys in the Middle East and particularly in Lebanon; he pointed out that these machinations are aimed at once again involving the people of Lebanon in armed conflicts. 'Arafat rejected attempts to exclude the PLO, as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, from achievement of the Palestinian people's irrevocable national rights. Yasir 'Arafat expressed his gratitude to the people of the GDR for further solidarity aid, presented at the beginning of this week to the PLO by the GDR. 'Arafat conveyed the most cordial friendly greetings to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, as well as to the people of the GDR.

Ambassador Achim Reichardt, in turn, assured Yasir 'Arafat of the full support of the GDR in the further struggle for a peaceful, political settlement of the Middle East conflict.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HONECKER'S OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES

Sends Condolences to Brezhnev

LD172132Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2024 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent a telegram of condolences to Leonid Brezhnev on the death of Fedor Kulakov. It says:

"The CPSU, the Soviet Union and the international communist movement have lost in Fedor Davidovich an outstanding functionary of the Leninist type, who dedicated all his work to communist construction. "The SED and the GDR mourn a good friend and an internationalist who made an important contribution to the development of fraternal relations between our parties and countries."

Congratulates Iraqi Leader

AU171510Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Jul 78 p 1 AU

[Greetings telegram from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, president of the Republic of Iraq, on the occasion of Iraq's "revolutionary anniversaries"]

[Text] To Comrade Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, general secretary of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and president of the Republic of Iraq, Baghdad:

On the occasion of your country's remarkable jubilees, which are currently being celebrated in Iraq, I convey to you, to the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, to the members of the Revolutionary Command Council and to the friendly people of Iraq, cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the GDR people, as well as on my own behalf.

The party and state leadership, as well as the people of the GDR, follow with respect and sympathy the efforts that are being made by the Iraqi people, based on the alliance of all revolutionary, progressive and anti-imperialist forces united in the Progressive Patriotic National Front, for the country's economic development, for consolidating its national independence, and in the anti-imperialist struggle.

The important successes of the people of Iraq since the fall of the monarchy in 1958, particularly since the revolutionary events of 1968, as well as the guarantee of national independence through nationalization of the imperialist oil monopolies, the planned industrialization of the country, and the implementation of agrarian reform and the foundation of the Progressive Patriotic National Front, all these achievements are highly appreciated in the GDR.

The policy which you, Comrade President, have been conducting for several years, a policy of alliance with the revolutionary progressive and anti-imperialist forces and close relations with the states of the socialist community, has essentially contributed to the convergence of our two peoples, parties and states and to the shaping of solid friendship and fruitful cooperation between them.

The joint struggle against imperialism and reaction, and for freedom and social progress represents a positive basis for further prosperity of friendly relations. Let me express my firm conviction that on this basis, tested by experience, the friendly cooperation between our two peoples and states will continue to develop and intensify.

I wish the friendly people of Iraq new successes in furtherdevelopment of their revolutionary changes and I wish you, esteemed Comrade al-Bakr, personal well-being and strength in your function, which is full of responsibility.

Signed: Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Awards Finnish Official

LD171938Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1654 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki--Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, has bestowed the International Friendship Star in Silver on Ontrc Virtanen, vice chairman of the Suomi-GDR Friendship Society, on his 70th birthday. It was conferred in appreciation of his long-standing work and services in the struggle for peace and friendship between the Finnish and the GDR peoples and was presented to him on Monday.

GRUENEBERG ATTENDS RECEPTION MARKING IRAQI HOLIDAY

LD172330Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The Iraqi charge d'affaires ad interim in the GDR, [name indistinct], gave a reception in Berlin today to mark his country's national day. Gerhard Grueneberg, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Professor Heinrich Homann, deputy chairman of the Council of State; and Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, were present as were other representatives of GDR public life.

GDR, LIBYAN SECRETARIES DISCUSS HEALTH AGREEMENT

LD171706Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1525 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Hermann Tschersich, state secretary in the GDR Health Ministry, and Muftah al-Usta 'Umar, Libyan secretary of health, had a discussion in Berlin on Monday on implementation of the GDR-Libyan health agreement. The Libyan secretary and the experts accompanying him will spend several days in the GDR and inspect medical facilities in the capital and in Gera, Erfurt and Dresden Bezirks.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BORDER RELATIONS WITH FRG

Border Violator Detained

AU141732Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jul 78 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "FRG Citizen Crossed GDR State Border"]

[Text] On 11 July 1978, FRG citizen Andreas Thiele crossed the GDR state border in the Marienborn area. He was detained. The details of the border crossing are now being examined by appropriate GDR organs. At the first questioning, he stated that he would like to live in the GDR again.

West Berliner Arrested

AU141735Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jul 78 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Arrested for Misusing the Transit Agreement"]

[Text] On 11 July 1978, (West) Berlin resident Werner Stock was apprehended redhanded at the GDR Staaken border crossing point for crimes in misusing the transit agreement. Stock had been instigated to do this by a criminal association in West Berlin. An investigation was instituted and an arrest warrant was issued. The motor vehicle used for the criminal act was confiscated.

Court Sentences Violators

LD131332Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1129 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Schwerin Bezirk Court last week sentenced FRG citizen Dieter Riemann and (West) Berlin inhabitant Reinhold Lehner to 8 and 7 years imprisonment, respectively, for crimes under Paragraph 105 of the Criminal Code.

As agents of a criminal organization led by Frohmund Heyer, they were repeatedly incited by gang member Abdul Rahim to commit crimes in violation of the transit agreement. It was proved in the main trial that Heyer continually recruits agents through announcements in newspapers of the Spriner concern and unscrupulously involves minors in his crimes. The young FRG citizen, Ulrike Voss, who was induced into becoming involved in these crimes and exploited, was expelled to the FRG after the court had established her guilty involvement. The vehicles used for the crime were confiscated.

PUJA, LAZAR RECEIVE AVERELL HARRIMAN FOR TALKS

LD172016Y Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 17 (MTI)--Averell Harriman, U.S. politician and former governor of the New York State, who is currently visiting Hungary at the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, conducted talks with his host at the foreign ministry on Monday. Those present at the discussions were Janos Nagy, Hungarian deputy foreign minister; Ferenc Esztergalyos, Hungarian ambassador to Washington, and Philip M. Kaiser, U.S. ambassador to Hungary.

The deliberations covered relations between Hungary and the United States and major issues of international life.

Following the meeting, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, received Averell Harriman at the prime ministerial office, also present at the meeting were Frigyes Puja, Ferenc Esztergalyos and Philip M. Kaiser.

KOVACS-LED DELEGATION MEETS SYRIAN MINISTER IN DAMASCUS

LD172052Y Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 17 (MTI)--The 25th Damascus international fair, which opened on July 15, was also visited by a Hungarian delegation under the leadership of Gyula Kovacs, deputy president of the National Planning Office. [as received]

At the fair, Hungary has had a pavillion for itself where 12 Hungarian foreign trade and industrial enterprises displayed their goods, mainly consumer articles and machinery.

On Hungary's day at the fair several outstanding Syrian businessmen appeared in the Hungarian exhibition pavillion. Those present included the Syrian minister of economy, and the Jordanian trade and industry minister.

During its stay in Damascus, the Hungarian delegation had talks with the Syrian minister of economy and industry [as received], and with other leading personalities of the local economic life. (?The negotiating) parties reviewed the two countries' economic relations and established with mutual consent that a favourable change has taken place in them recently. The Hungarian enterprises have a fair share in the implementation of Syria's economic development program supplying complete and partial canning [word indistinct], cable, lamp, clothing factories, poultry farms, port and telecommunications equipment. The discussants also established that there are further unexplored possibilities for expanding business ties between the two countries especially in the fields of telecommunications industry, in the supply of exucation, port and food industrial equipment.

PDRY HEALTH DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST 17 JULY

LD172044Y Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 17, (MTI)--Invited by Hungarian Health Minister Emil Schultheisz, a delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen led by Health Minister 'Abdallah Bukayr, arrived Monday in Budapest.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD172047Y Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 17, (MTI)--Invited by the Hungarian parliament, a delegation of the Australian parliament arrived Monday in Budapest for an official visit. The visiting delegation is headed by Liberal Party MP Kevin Newman, national development minister. The delegation consists of labour, liberal and agrarian party members of the Australian Senate and House of Representatives.

On their arrival at the Budapest airport, the guests were received by Janos Peter, deputy speaker of parliament, and Szigmond Kazmer, Hungarian ambassador to Australia. Also present was Dr James William Crawford, Australian ambassador to Budapest.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN-AUSTRIAN HEALTH AGREEMENT--Budapest, July 10 (MTI)--A recently concluded 5-year agreement, signed at Budapest's Hilton hotel on Monday by Hungarian Health Minister Emil Schultheisz and Mrs Ingrid Leodolter, minister of health and environmental conservation of Austria, is meant to deepen the two countries' cooperation in the fields of health and medicine. The two countries have had fruitful contacts in the field in the past but the new agreement will make their cooperation more regular and coordinated. The signing ceremony was also attended by Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Janos Nagy and Johann Dengler, Austrian ambassador to Hungary. [Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD]

HUNGARIAN-SPANISH AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENT--Budapest, July 10 (MTI)--Miklos Lehel, MTI's Madrid correspondent reports: A Hungarian-Spanish veterinary agreement was signed Monday in Madrid in the building of the Spanish Agricultural Minister by Dr Gabor Soos, under secretary of state for agriculture and food industry, and by Jaime Lamo de Espinosa, Spanish agricultural minister. By regulating the problems eventually arising at the bilateral trade of live animals and meat products, the agreement serves the protection of both countries' animal husbandry. It will surely affect favourably animal breeding in both countries and provide for closer bonds of cooperation in the field. Prior to signing the agreement, the Hungarian and Spanish delegates mutually informed each other of the agricultural situation in their countries and studied possibilities of cooperation between Hungary and Spain. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD]

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL ESTABLISHED--Budapest, July 11 (MTI)--A national council for environment and nature protection was founded in parliament on June 22 to coordinate the relevant task. It is one of the eight state committees attached to the Hungarian Council of Ministers. Its president is academician Bruno F. Straub, its members are ministers concerned in matters of environment protection, heads of bodies with a nationwide sphere of authority, the president of the Budapest Municipal Council, persons nominated by them as proxies, as well as representatives of social organizations, scientists and specialists. The council is charged jointly with the national office for environment and nature protection to elaborate till the end of this year an environment protection program for the 6th five-year plan 1981-85. [Excerpt] [Budapest MTI in English 1032 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD]

EDUCATION APPOINTMENTS--Karoly Polinszky, minister of education, announced new educational appointments today. Academician Gyula Eoersi has been appointed rector of Lorand Eoetvoes University and Professor Tibor Czibere has been appointed rector of Technical University of Heavy Industry in Miskolc as of 1 July. [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD]

ZYCIE WARSZAWY VIEWS IMPLICATIONS OF BONN SUMMIT

AU1717144Y Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 15-16 Jul 78 p 4 AU

[Zygmunt Szymanski commentary: "New 'Summit'"]

[Text] Political and economic commentators throughout the world are now focusing their attention on the meeting of the leading representatives of the seven most highly industrialized capitalist countries.

Following the "summits" in Rambouillet (1975), Puerto Rico (1976), and London (1977), the present meeting will take place in Bonn on 16 and 17 July. It will be attended by the presidents of the United States and France and by the premiers and prime ministers of the FRG, Japan, Great Britain, Canada and Italy, who will discuss the capitalist world's economic problems.

As long as the economic boom prevailed in the capitalist world, the tested mechanism of the free market economy was enough to insure high increases in the national income and general prosperity of all the participants in international trade. However, the 1974 oil crisis questioned the possibilities for such development in the future and made obvious to everyone the categorical need for a planned coordination of economic policy throughout the world. This aim inspired the previous "summits" and is inspiring the present "summit."

The seven participating countries are but a small handful compared with the scores of other capitalist countries; but these seven countries are responsible for almost 50 percent of world trade and for over 50 percent of world production.

The main problems facing the participants in the Bonn meeting include stubbornly persistent unemployment, the threat of inflation, the slowing of world trade and currency disturbances. Undoubtedly everyone will declare their resolve to combat these plagues.

However, similar declarations were usually made at the previous "summits." Is it possible the present "summit" will see these declarations implemented? Most commentators doubt it, expressing the view that every participant knows very well what his colleagues should do, but is not very anxious to submit himself to the requirements others place on him.

GIEREK, JAROSZEWICZ VISIT LUBLIN COAL BASIN

LD1720037 Warsaw PAP in English 1724 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 17 July, PAP--In connection with the approaching national day of Poland, PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz stayed in the Lublin Voivodship where they paid a visit to the construction site of the mine in Bogdanka, of the Lublin coal basin. The sinking of the mine's two shafts which started in 1975 brought specialists down to the [words indistinct] in January and March of this year.

The mine which is expected (?to be) commissioned in the beginning (?of the next quinquennium) is going to produce [words indistinct] tons of coal annually.

Edward Gierek and Piotr Jaroszewicz paid also a visit to the first miners' residential quarter in Leczna, a locality which in the future will become the capital of the Lublin coal basin; 1,750 flats are to be built here yet in this quinquennium [words indistinct].

(?Next) Edward Gierek and Piotr Jaroszewicz met with representatives of crews building Lublin coal basin.

During the meeting, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz stressed the great importance of the Lublin investment project, (?the biggest) in the last few years. Construction from scratch of a huge mining basin with the necessary social facilities and infrastructure is an enormously difficult venture. The reaching of the first layers of coal has confirmed the purposefulness of embarking on that great project.

PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek and Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz stayed also in Lublin, the first capital of (?People's Poland). The city has played an important role in the country's post-war history. (?It was here that 3) years ago institutions of people's power were originated. The two leaders visited a newly opened museum of Boleslaw Beirut, the outstanding activist of Polish and international working class movement who was born in Lublin 86 years ago.

PREMIER JAROSZEWICZ ADDRESSES KATOWICE PARTY PLENUM

AU:30822Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15-16 Jul 78 pp 1, 4 AU

[Report on the speech by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz at the 14 July plenum of the PZPR voivodship committee in Katowice on the voivodship's socioeconomic tasks]

[Text] Speaking at the plenum, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz conveyed cordial thanks from Edward Gierek to the Katowice Voivodship's working class, the technical intelligentsia, farmers and all the people for their efficient and productive performance in the first 6 months of the year. He addressed particularly warm thanks to the miners, whose productive efforts had helped meet the needs of the national economy and the coal export plan. The analysis carried out by the Executive Committee shows that Katowice Voivodship had successfully implemented its tasks and has overcome various difficulties, guaranteeing that the plan for the second half of the year, although it is even more complicated, will be fully implemented in all sectors of the region exerting an enormous influence on all the aspects of our national economy. All the creative initiatives aimed at further progress will be supported by the authorities.

Stressing the generally favorable countrywide results of the first 6 months of the year, Piotr Jaroszewicz said that the development of modern export production and of import-replacement production is the most important issue of the economy. He noted with gratification that the Katowice Voivodship party organization and aktivs are devoting constant attention to these problems and pointed out that the activities pursued by many industrial and scientific centers to devise new solutions, to create substitute raw materials and to launch the production of new domestic articles, will produce great benefits, but that they should be suitable accelerated wherever possible.

He devoted much attention to the various aspects of raising the effectiveness of economic management and to the problems of the domestic market. He spoke of the need to increase the discipline of employment and wages. When rationalizing employment, he said, we must send people to work in the important sectors of the national economy such as housing construction, transportation and services. He also stressed the need to improve market supplies to meet the expectations of the people.

In the first 6 months of this year, he said, the progress in developing export and domestic production was faster; we should intensify this process. He also discussed efforts to modernize agriculture, to raise the standards of cultivation and to observe the discipline of agricultural techniques, which can help reduce the influence of the weather on the size of farm products.

The experience gained by the resilient Katowice party organization, Piotr Jaroszewicz said in conclusion, the dedication of the people inhabiting this great industrial region and their correct approach to the country's economic problems and the tasks connected with them, enable us to be certain that the Katowice Voivodship working class and people will continue to fully implement the program for socialist construction mapped out by the seventh congress.

JABLONSKI SEES SCIENTISTS, ADDRESSES NATIONAL ANTHEM CEREMONY

LD172208Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] Today the inhabitants of Gdansk Voivodship were hosts to Prof Henryk Jablonski, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of State. The guest was welcomed by leading officials of the voivodship headed by Tadeusz Fiszbach, first secretary of the voivodship party committee and chairman of the voivodship people's council.

In the morning, Professor Jablonski met scientists from all the institutions of higher education and scientific institutes of the Gdansk coastline. This meeting dealt with the role and tasks of science in the light of the decisions of the 12th Central Committee plenum with special attention to cooperation between science and the maritime economy.

In the afternoon, Comrade Henryk Jablonski went to (Bedomino) near Koscierzyna, the birthplace of the famous Pole Jozef Wybicki, who composed our national anthem. In front of the carefully restored Wybicki residence were gathered thousands of inhabitants of the Gdansk coastline, Kaszuby and other regions of the Gdansk area. Large groups of young people, members of political and social organizations, combatants and veterans of the workers movement were present.

Promptly at 1500, Prof Henryk Jablonski, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Council of State, arrived and was welcomed by a Polish Army honor guard. A bronze plaque, covered by a white and red sash and bearing the inscription: "Museum of the National Anthem," was on the wall of the residence. The ceremony was opened by Tadeusz Fiszbach, first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship Party Committee, after which Comrade Henryk Jablonski took the platform. He said, among other things:

[Jablonski--begin recording] We have been brought together by a special ceremony which is both inspired by the most lofty patriotic manifestations and objectively of exceptional importance. This ceremony is intended to pay homage to the most precious values of our national past, but its thoughts are turned to the future. Here, in the place where Jozef Wybicki was born, we are opening a museum for a song which is most precious to all Poles--a museum for our national anthem. Our republic is a people's republic today by its name and content, and it constitutes the culmination of the entire Polish historical process to date. It is almost symbolic that when composing his song for the Polish legions in Italy--because this is what the Dabrowski Mazurka was initially--Wybicki got the idea for the melody from a folk tune by an unknwon composer. The people therefore were the co-composers of the national anthem, and Wybicki, capturing the yearnings and desires expressed in the words of the poem selected for this melody, through the heroism of his work recorded the continuation of our fatherland's history.

May the museum which we are opening today be an expression of gratitude for everything that has been created through their struggle and work. Let it be a school of patriotism and a source of guidance of how we are to act for the good of our socialist source of guidance of how we are to act for the good of our socialist fatherland so that every day of our lives is at the same time homage to the great ideals from which the Polish national anthem arose. [applause] [end recording]

CEAUSESCU GRANTS INTERVIEW TO PORTUGUESE JOURNALIST

AU130950Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 13 Jul 78 AU

["President Nicolae Ceausescu's Interview to Portuguese Weekly TEMPO--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/7/1978--In the interview he granted to journalist Nuno Rocha, director of the Portuguese weekly TEMPO, the Romanian head of state referred to:

--The situation in the Middle East: The continuing tension there is posing very serious dangers to peace in that region, very great consequences to peace in the world.

To our mind, the president of Romania said, a more intense activity is needed on the part of every state for a lasting and just peace to be built, conductive to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the war of 1967 and to a settlement of the Palestinian people's issue based on its right to self-determination, the establishment of an independent state, too. At the same time, peace building must secure the independence and territorial integrity of all the states in the region.

I think efforts must be made in view of the best framework of negotiating, of the Geneva conference resumption with all the states concerned and the Palestine Liberation Organization present there.

--The situation in Africa: A very serious situation has lately emerged in Africa consequent to different states' immixture in the African peoples' affairs.

As early as the national conference in December, the Romanian Communist Party has showed that the policy of re-dividing the zones of influence is gaining in intensity, that Africa is the aim of this policy.

Developments thereafter have proved the assessment true and disclosed that Africa has been living a very tense situation. We consider that it is necessary that the African peoples settle their problems, the territorial ones, too, by peaceful negotiations, without any outside interference. The more so must domestic problems be settled by the political forces and the people's masses of each and every country, free of any interference from the outside.

We consider that both the interests of the African countries and of the other countries which desire Africa to develop independently are promoted provided that the African peoples' sovereignty is observed and solidarity among them strengthened which are compulsory demands--I might say--for the economic and social progress of the African countries, for peace in Africa. It would be beneficial for a positive course of international life.

The situation in southern Africa urges for active support to the peoples in Namibia and Rhodesia, to the majority forces of South Africa in their fight for winning independence and eliminating apartheid which are absolutely necessary in order that colonialism abolished in Africa for good and the African peoples develop themselves on a new, democratic and independent road.

Answering a question referring to the recent meeting between Presidents Eanes and Neto, the Romanian head of state said that, generally, Romania stands for direct contacts between the representatives of all states, between heads of state as well. So, Nicolae Ceausescu said, we cannot but welcome Presidents Neto and Eanes' meeting.

We are hopeful that the meeting will help solving some bilateral problems between Portugal and Angola and will open up the path for the two countries' equal-termed cooperation on new principles. It helps both the interests of the two peoples and political stability and independent development of Africa, the cause of peace in general.

Romania is very mindful of the disarmament problems, of nuclear disarmament, first of all. At the recent UN session on disarmament Romania tabled several proposals. It agreed to many of the proposals forwarded by other countries aimed at concrete measures for the implementation of a disarmament policy starting with stopping the atomic race and then, step-by-step reduction of military strength and spending, the dissolution of blocs and foreign military bases in the territories of other states, the withdrawal of foreign troops from the territories of other countries. We stand for measures meant to build up confidence among peoples and to give security safeguards to each state, guaranteeing that no aggression on the part of other states will ever be directed against it. The unanimously passed document of the UN is an important step forward in this sense. We hope that relevant activity will really start on its basis in the newly decided organizational patterns.

As for ourselves: We will do everything for real disarmament measures to be taken, starting, of course, with the big powers which are the major weaponry possessors, nuclear possessors above all.

President Nicolae Ceausescu mentioned the good collaboration between Romania and Portugal in this domain. He referred with great satisfaction at the upward course of the Romanian-Portuguese relations as a whole, both on a bilateral plane and within various international organizations. All this, he said, proves that when two peoples are abiding in their work by the principles of observance of independence and sovereignty, for a policy of equality and peace, they can closely cooperate with each other both to their own interest and to the interest of peace, in general. Considering that excellent opportunities exist to intensify the economic collaboration, as well as the collaboration in other domains, between the two countries, the president of Romania upheld the idea of a closer cooperation between the two countries for seeing European security built and, in this connection, for preparing the Madrid meeting of 1980 so that it should conclude with better results than that in Belgrade, for the building of a new world economic order, for solving various problems of the present-day world.

Asked to specify which are the top-priority objectives of Romania's development, President Nicolae Ceausescu said that his country is undergoing a process of developing its productive forces, of improving social relations and therefore, of uplifting the people's general standard of civilization, the entire nation's well-being, materially and spiritually.

The basic targets of Romania's development in this stage derive from the R.C.P Eleventh Congress decisions and the programme it drafted. The programme has established that the fundamental objective is building the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania in the 15 years ahead and providing the conditions for the gradual transition toward the communist society.

Now, President Nicolae Ceausescu said, we are working for the implementation of these targets. Two and a half years have passed of this five-year plan period and generally, the results are good. The industrial production plan was fulfilled with an over 40 billion lei extra and so, we can fulfill the five-year plan by an extra worth more than 100 billion lei. Considerable achievements were recorded in agriculture, in the development of the other economic activities, of science, education and culture. I would moreover like to mention the measures relative to a far larger rise in the working people's incomes; under this five-year plan, pay will go up 32 percent; the plan-provided 20 percent.

At the same time, we are working for the technological and scientific revolution to make its impact felt in all domains of activity, for the quantitative accumulations to turn into a new quality, a higher one from an economic, social and cultural viewpoint alike. We desire that in five years from now on, Romania outgrow the stage of a developing socialist country and become a medium-developed socialist country. We also see to an improvement of socialist democracy, to providing an ever broader framework for the people's masses' involvement in running all sectors, the entire society.

CONGOLESE PRIME MINISTER GOMA ARRIVES

Met by Manescu

AU171445Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 17 Jul 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Col Louis Sylvain Goma, second vice chairman of the Military Committee of the Congolese Workers Party and prime minister and head of the Government of the People's Republic of the Congo, together with his wife Laurentina Sylvain Goma, arrived in Bucharest today on an official, friendly visit to our country.

At Otopeni Airport, which was adorned with the flags of the two countries, Col Louis Sylvain Goma was greeted by Prime Minister of the Government Manea Manescu, with his wife Maria Manescu, and by other officials. The national anthems of the two countries were played.

Talks Begin

AU172053Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 17 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/7/1978--Official talks started in Bucharest on July 17 between Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., Romanian prime minister, and Colonel Louis Sylvain Goma, second vice-chairman of the Military Committee of the Congolese Labour Party, prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo.

During the talks, highlighted with satisfaction was the positive course of the relations, founded on esteem and friendship, that were established between Romania and the People's Republic of the Congo, stress being laid on the special significance the Romanian-Congolese top level meetings and talks have for the promotion of bilateral relations.

The two prime ministers analysed the stage reached and the prospects of developing collaboration between the two countries, the finalization of cooperation ventures and fresh possibilities of cooperation particularly in industry, agriculture and forestry, expanding commercial exchanges in the interest of the two countries and peoples.

LEADERS GREET IRAQI COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

Ceausescu Congratulates Al-Bakr

AU171648Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Jul 78 p 4 AU

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party of Iraq and president of the Republic of Iraq, Baghdad.

On the 10th anniversary of the Iraqi socialist revolution, it gives me special pleasure to extend warm congratulations on behalf of the Romanian people and myself, together with best wishes for health and happiness and wishes for prosperity to the friendly Iraqi people.

I want to express the conviction that the relations of close cooperation existing between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Iraq will continue to develop both at a bilateral level and in international life to benefit our countries and peoples and the cause of security, peace, understanding and international cooperation.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Manescu Greets at-Tikriti

AU171650Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Jul 78 p 4 AU

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Saddam Husayn at-Tikriti, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council of the Republic of Iraq, Baghdad.

On the 10th anniversary of the Iraqi socialist revolution I extend to you cordial congratulations and best wishes for health and happiness. I am sure that relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries will experience a continuously upward trend to benefit our friendly peoples.

[Signed] Manea Manescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

MORE ON NICULESCU'S ACTIVITIES IN BAGHDAD

AU172100Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1937 GMT 17 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Baghdad (AGERPRES) 17/7/1978--The representative of President Nicolae Ceausescu to the festivities occasioned by the tenth anniversary of the Iraqi socialist revolution, Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., deputy prime minister and minister of finance, was received on July 17 by Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, president of the Iraqi Republic, president of the Revolutionary Command Council, and by Saddam Husayn at-Tikriti, vice-president of the Revolutionary Command Council.

The interview occasioned an exchange of messages between Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr.

Continuing his interviews with Iraqi officials, Paul Niculescu met Munif al-Razzaz, assistant secretary-general of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party. Information was exchanged on the current preoccupations of the two parties, countries and peoples [word indistinct] opinions on some current questions of the international situation, on the Middle East situation in particular.

Highlighting the importance of the visit President Nicolae Ceausescu paid to Iraq, of the other Romanian-Iraqi top-level meetings, the two sides expressed satisfaction for the ascending course of the many-fold bilateral relations and the conviction that the development of the fruitful cooperation between the two countries serves the interests of their people, the cause of international peace and cooperation.

VENEZUELAN ELECTORAL PARTY MEMBER VISITS

AU172106Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 17 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/7/1978--Demetrio Boersner [name as received] member of the National Political Command, secretary of the People's Electoral Movement of Venezuela (M.E.P.), paid a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

During his visit, Demetrio Boersner met at the headquarters of the C.C. of the R.C.P. Vasile Musat, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., when information and opinions were exchanged on the current activity and preoccupations of the R.C.P. and M.E.P., on the development of the relations of friendly collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES FRENCH CP LEADER MARCHAIS

AU172048Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 17 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/7/1978--Talks started in Neptun resort on July 17 between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, and Georges Marchais, secretary-general of the French Communist Party, holidaying in Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

The talks proceed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, of mutual esteem characteristic of the good relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the French Communist Party.

ITALIAN CP CHAIRMAN LONGO ARRIVES FOR VACATION

AU171947Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 17 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/7/1978--Luigi Longo, chairman of the Italian Communist Party, arrived in Bucharest on July 17 at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, to spend his holiday in Romania.

At the Otopeni International Airport, the guest was welcomed by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., Vasile Musat, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., by other Romanian officials.

SEMINAR ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH U.S. HELD

AU171949Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1906 GMT 17 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/7/1978--The third economic seminar of researchers from Romania and the United States of America on the promotion of Romania-U.S.A. economic relations, organized by the Academy of Social and Political Sciences, started in Bucharest on July 17.

The seminar is attended by specialty cadres from higher learning institutes, researchers, economists, foreign trade staff. The papers to be presented during the seminar highlighted ways and means of expanding and diversifying Romanian-U.S. cooperation, of intensifying commercial exchanges between the two countries. The seminar continues.

SCINTEIA ARTICLE ON DISARMAMENT REPORTED

AU181130Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 18 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/7/1978--One of the main merits of the recent UN General Assembly special session on disarmament--stresses SCINTEIA in a commentary focussing on the idea of efficiently employing the new, more democratic frame of negotiations, toward actual progress on the road of disarmament--is that it consecrated the standpoint according to which the world organization, rallying almost all world states, offers the fittest frame, has responsibilities of utmost importance and is called upon to play a primordial role, to lend higher efficiency to the whole activity or organizing the negotiations, of debating and solving the disarmament issues. The affirmation of this principle of crucial import in the final document endorsed by the 149 participating states' consensus is of obvious importance, given the tendencies being manifest since longer in the process of negotiations, toward eluding the UN, practically removing all essential issues of disarmament from the incidence of the organization and its specialized agencies and shifting them to narrow forums or circles, toward approaching these issues in the spirit of the bloc policy. Doubtlessly, greatly linked to these negative tendencies is the fact that the negotiations of so far have only recorded stagnation instead of actual progress, have been chancelled "at their best" toward arming control, rather than toward the diminution of arsenals and military strength.

After noting the positive results of the special session as regards the democratization of the negotiations' forms and mechanisms, in which ideas and measures consistently promoted by Romania are to be found, SCINTEIA writes: No doubt, the creation of a more democratic frame for negotiations is an important premise in the more efficient approach of the disarmament issues. This must however not give rise to euphoric tendencies of self-complacency, the more so as it would have been both necessary and desirable, as to the programme of action, that the final document comprise far more precise, substantial and committing practical provisions, going beyond the stage of general, abstract phrases especially in the nuclear domain, where, as the document shows, it has been impossible to reach satisfactory joint conclusions. Naturally viewing things in a realistic manner, the Bucharest daily shows, the session is only a beginning of something that has to be further developed by greater persevering efforts. In this sense, of great importance is that the newly created organizational patterns be made best use of.

These structures, the Bucharest daily goes on, helped creating the possibility of all world states' broad participation in attaining a fundamental goal of the whole of mankind. What is essential now is that all states make a greater contribution, based on full equal rights, so that, through an optimum employment of the democratic framework agreed upon, the process of disarmament negotiations be firmly and vigorously chancelled toward practical, concrete actions. Naturally, to achieve actual progress toward disarmament requires the political will of the states, the sense of responsibility, lucid and realistic-mindedness of the responsible factors, of the governments. Equally depending on the resolute action of the peoples--the decisive factor of the whole historical development--is in the last analysis, that this first step the special session has made be followed by others, toward actually switching over to measures on halting the arms race, on gradually achieving disarmament, nuclear above all.

SYRIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION PAYS FACTFINDING VISIT

AU142105Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1911 GMT 14 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/7/1978--A delegation of the Syrian-Romanian Friendship Association, led by Abdel Jabbar Kandakji [name as received], first secretary of the Hama County Committee of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria, member of the Executive Committee of the association, paid a fact finding visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian-Syrian Friendship Association.

DANISH RADICAL LIBERAL DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

AU171950Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 17 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/7/1978--The delegation of the Radical Liberal Party of Denmark, led by K. Helveg Petersen, chairman of the party, left Bucharest on July 17 after having visited Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI RECEIVES NEW JORDANIAN ENVOY

AU121442Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 12 Jul 78 AU

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Andrei, received Marwan Dudin, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the Socialist Republic of Romania, in connection with his forthcoming presentation of credentials.

BRIEFS

RCP OFFICIAL IN USSR--Comrade Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, had a talk on 12 July with Comrade P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture. In a working and comradely atmosphere they discussed matters pertaining to developing cultural-artistic exchange between Romania and the Soviet Union. Romanian Ambassador to Moscow Gheorghe Badrus participated in the talk. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Jul 78 p 6 AU]

CUBAN COMMUNISTS VISIT--At the invitation of the RCP Central Committee a delegation of aktivists of the Communist Party of Cuba led by Francisco Herrera Roque, second secretary of the Ciego de Avila Provincial Party Committee, visited Romania 5-14 July. At the end of the visit the delegation was received by Comrade Vasile Musat, RCP Central Committee secretary. The talk, which took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere, was attended by Comrade Ion Vilsan, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee. Humberto Castello, Cuban ambassador to Bucharest, was also present. During the visit, the Cuban delegation conducted talks at the Party Organization Section of the RCP Central Committee, visited economic units and sociocultural establishments in Dimbovita and Galati Counties and in the Eighth District of Bucharest. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Jul 78 p 5 AU]

ROMANIAN-BELGIAN JOURNALIST PROTOCOL--A protocol was concluded in Bucharest on cooperation in the 1978-80 period between the Journalists Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the General Association of the Belgian Press. The document was signed by Octavian Paler, chairman of the Journalists Council, and by Jean Louis Binnemans, chairman of the General Association of the Belgian Press. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Jul 78 p 5 AU]

ANGOLAN MILITANTS VISIT--At the invitation of the Committee for Anti-Fascist War Veterans, an Angolan delegation led by secretary of state for veterans' affairs, Jose Cesar Augusto Kiluanje, visited Romania 9-13 July. The delegation chief expressed gratitude to the RCP and to our country's government for the support granted to the Angolan people in their struggle against neocolonialism, for independence and national security. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Jul 78 p 5 AU]

TITO CONGRATULATES IRAQ'S AL-BAKR ON NATIONAL DAY

AU172140Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jul 78 p 1 AU

[Text] President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, president of the Republic of Iraq:

"On the occasion of the national holiday of the Republic of Iraq which you are celebrating in the jubilee year of your national revolution, on behalf of the SFRY peoples and on my own behalf, I cordially congratulate you on the great successes achieved by the people of Iraq under your leadership in the past 10 years.

"At the same time I send our best wishes for the welfare and further prosperity of the Iraqi people and to you, Excellency, I wish good health and personal happiness.

"I note with particular satisfaction that the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between our two nonalined countries are successfully developing. I am convinced that the comprehensive bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Iraq will further continue to be strengthened as will also our cooperation in the international field for the realization of the principles of nonalined policy and the strengthening of its positions in the world, which is in our mutual interest and in the interest of strengthening peace among peoples."

TANJUG REPORTS ON VISIT BY U.S. ENVOY YOUNG

Received by Vrhovec

LD171438Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1349 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received Andrew Young, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and spent some time in friendly conversation with him.

Talks were held on certain international questions and the role of the United Nations in solving them. The talks were attended by Miljan Komatina, permanent representative of Yugoslavia in the United Nations.

Vrhovec also gave a lunch for Andrew Young. During the afternoon Ambassador Young was received by Rudi Kolak, vice president of the SFRY Assembly.

Meeting With Kolak

LD171112Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1035 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Rudi Kolak, vice president of the SFRY Assembly, today received Andrew Young, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, who is visiting our country. Vice President Kolak acquainted his guest with our sociopolitical system. During the talks Ambassador Young showed particular interest in the functioning of the delegate system and the policy of nonalinement, which he said was very useful in solving world problems through peaceful means, especially in Africa.

Ambassador Young asked Vice President Kolak to convey the personal greetings of President Carter to President Tito.

The talks were attended by Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the SFRY, and other personalities.

REPORT ON ASSEMBLY DELEGATION'S TALK IN U.S. CONGRESS

LD180928Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0013 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 17 July--Official talks were held in the U.S. Congress this afternoon between delegations of the Yugoslav Assembly and the House of Representatives of the U.S Congress. During the afternoon meeting attention was focussed on bilateral, especially economic, cooperation between the two countries and the possibilities of its further promotion.

Both sides stressed that economic cooperation is following an upward curve, but--as Dragoslav Markovic recalled--not all possibilites in this cooperation have been tapped. He said that the United States of America is an important foreign trade partner of ours, but that from time to time difficulties emerge in the sale of Yugoslav goods on the U.S. market. With regard to this observation, Bogdan Crnobrnja stressed that Yugoslavia is interested in the U.S. market on a long-term and permanent basis, and he stressed the possibility of even more extensive joint investments. He said that new Yugoslav legislation relating to this kind of cooperation with other countries offers particularly favorable conditions.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the successful solution of the problem of fuel supplies for the Krsko nuclear power plant. Dobroslav Culafic reiterated the Yugoslav stands on full liberalization of the transfer of nuclear fuel and technology for peaceful purposes. During the meeting today reference was also made to cooperation in the spheres of science and culture which, according to Vukasin Micunovic, has yielded good results so far.

The U.S. side evinced an interest in and readiness for the promotion of economic cooperation with Yugoslavia. Our hosts also displayed an interest in Yugoslav regulations concerning foreign investments in the Yugoslav economy and in the possibility of opening offices of foreign economic representatives and banks in Yugoslavia. Full explanations were given on this.

The assessment of both delegations was that (?in the ensuing years) economic cooperation could be substantially promoted and commodity exchange doubled. It is anticipated that commodity exchange between the two countries this year will amount to about $800 million.

U.S. congressmen gave a dinner in honor of the SFRY assembly delegation.

CONGOLESE PRIME MINISTER GOMA ENDS 3-DAY VISIT

LD171145Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1019 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the end of his 3-day official and friendly visit to our country, Louis Sylvain Goma, prime minister and second vice president of the Military Committee of the Congolese Workers Party of the People's Republic of the Congo, and his wife and members of the delegation, left Belgrade this morning. The guest from the nonalined and friendly country was seen off at Surcin airport by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, with his wife and other Yugoslav personalities.

During the visit, which came at the invitation of the President of the Federal Executive Council, the Congolese prime minister was also received by Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency. At the meeting Goma presented Vice President Hodza with a written message from J. Yhombi-Opango, president of the Military Committee of the Congolese Workers Party, for President Tito.

In the talks between Goma and Djuranovic, the two heads of the delegations, an examination was made in a cordial and friendly atmosphere of may issues concerning international relations and bilateral cooperation, particularly in the sphere of economic relations, on which the relevant documents were signed.

During their stay in our country Goma and the members of the Congolese delegation visited several work organizations in Belgrade and toured Novi Sad.

The Congolese delegation's send-off at Surcin airport was attended by, in addition to Veselin Djuranovic: Stojan Andov, member of the Federal Executive Council; Kadir Alijagic, chef de cabinet for the president of the Federal Executive Council; Milic Bugarcic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Lt Col Gen Dusan Bajic and a number of high-ranking officials from the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, the Federal Executive Council and the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade.

Council Issues Statement

LD171435Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1241 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--On the occasion of the visit by Louis Sylvain Goma, prime minister and second vice president of the military committee of the Congolese Workers Party of the People's Republic of the Congo, who visited our country at the head of a delegation from 14 to 17 July at the invitation of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, the Federal Executive Council has published a statement which says among other things:

In the talks between the president of the Federal Executive Council and the prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo and the other meetings, exhaustive talks [as received] have been held on the most topical international issues of interest to both countries and on the state and prospects of the future development of bilateral relations and cooperation. In separate talks between Stojan Andov, member of the Federal Executive Council, and the members of the Congolese Government delegation, a particularly careful examination was made of tangible issues concerning the further advancement of economic and other forms of cooperation.

All these talks proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality, frankness and mutual respect, which always characterizes the traditionally friendly relations between the two countries. It was noted with satisfaction that the standpoints on a series of issues examined were identical or similar.

In exhaustive talks on international subjects, special attention was paid to the role and activity of the movement of nonalined countries, bearing in mind the forthcoming meeting of minisers of foreign affairs of nonalined countries in Belgrade. In this connection the need was stressed to strengthen the action unity and solidarity of the nonalined countries and the conditions for the continued strengthening of their role in solving important international issues and factors of international peace and cooperation.

Particular attention was devoted to the latest development in the situation in Africa and the ever increasing interference by the superpowers in the affairs of independent African countries. Concern was stressed at the quarrels and conflicts between certain nonalined countries, as was the importance of a peaceful sectlement to the conflicts.

Continued colonial domination, racism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa was condemned and the need underlined to continue to support the nonalined countries, peace-loving forces and other friendly countries for the struggle by the liberation movements in southern Africa and the frontline countries against the remnants of colonialism in Africa. Conviction was expressed that the forthcoming session of the OAU in Khartoum would, as always hitherto, find suitable solutions on the basis of the OAU Charter and the principles of the policy of nonalinement. The Yugoslav delegation stressed its full support for the OAU in solving the current problems of Africa.

Other issues also examined concerned international relations, and above all the problems of the development and establishment of a new international economic order, disarmament, detente and the open crisis areas, in which connection emphasis was laid on the role of the nonalined countries in solving them.

A detailed examination was made of the possibilities for bilateral, mutually beneficial cooperation. The talks indicated the need for involving both sides in the realization of the agreements arrived at. The Yugoslav delegation expressed its willingness to stimulate through definite measures our work organizations to take part in the realization of various projects in the economic development plan of the People's Republic of the Congo, and in particular in the sphere of building, the supplying of equipment, the promotion of trade exchange, agriculture and forestry, in which connection an agreed not was signed. Agreement was also reached on the formation of a mixed committee for promoting economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

Both sides expressed the conviction that the visit by Louis Sylvain Goma, prime minister and second vice president of the Military Committee of the Congolese Workers Party of the People's Republic of the Congo, to our country and the talks held on this occasion would constitute an important contribution to the advancement of the overall relations between the two countries.

Prime Minister Louis Sylvain Goma invited Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, to visit the People's Republic of the Congo, and this was accepted with pleasure.

COMMENTARIES HIT SOVIET MAGAZINE'S SUPPORT FOR BULGARIA

Sundic Scores Article

LD162101Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 16 Jul 78 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] In its article on Todor Zhivkov's Blagoevgrad speech, the Soviet magazine, NOVOYE VREMYA, passed in silence over the Yugoslav Government documents which clearly reveal the essence of the dispute between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. Milika Sundic comments:

The Soviet magazine, NOVOYE VREMYA, accepted unreservedly the Bulgarian interpretation of its relations with Yugoslavia and in so doing joined the ranks of those who deliberately conceal the truth about the essence of the dispute between the two countries and who, which is even worse, feed Bulgarian claims on Yugoslavia. Unfortunately, we are not surprised because the Soviet press has never yet dissociated itself from greater-Bulgarian chauvinism toward our country. On the contrary, we have often witnessed the opposite conduct.

No doubt the editorial board of NOVOYE VREMYA had before it the three Yugoslav Government documents, the statement by the spokesman of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs and the TANJUG commentary but it did not find it opportune to inform its readers about them. It did not do so for one reason alone: To suggest to Soviet readers that Bulgaria is profering its hand to Yugoslavia and that Yugoslavia refuses to accept it. Besides, this is showed by NOVOYE VREMYA's high praise for the Bulgarian policy which is said to bear the characteristics of openness, willingness to communicate and friendliness.

For NOVOYE VREMYA and for Bulgarian official policy, the problem of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria does not exist. How can it exist when Bulgaria even denies the existence of the Macedonian nation? The ally must be believed and truth is not essential, and when the history of the World War II is tailored in Bulgaria, it does not bother the Soviet press or Soviet historians. On the contrary, in this respect too, Sofia gets support. On several occasions, this was pointed out by the Yugoslav side but no one either in Sofia or in Moscow blushed because of it. Following this practice, NOVOYE VREMYA did not find it difficult to sidestep the essence of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian dispute by not mentioning what was said in Yugoslavia about Todor Zhivkov's Blagoevgrad speech and about his "magnanimous" offer to sign a border nonviolation declaration with Yugoslavia.

Whenever we asked ourselves what stood behind the Bulgarian nonrecognition of the Macedonian nation, without any difficulty we always came to the same answer: claims regarding Yugoslavia. With her conduct over the past 30 years Bulgaria never proved us wrong on this, nor has Todor Zhivkov done so with his Blagoevgrad speech. However, the question can now be put to NOVOYE VREMYA: How can it convince us that its report on Todor Zhivkov's speech does not mean giving support for Bulgarian territorial claims? Is the possible excuse the fact that the paper has only written about what Todor Zhivkov said and has not written about the fact that he has not said enough? If Yugoslavia did not have a stand of her own and if the editorial board of NOVOYE VREMYA did not have at its disposal the Yugoslav Government documents which explained everything, some excuse could perhaps be found regardless of what we thought about it. Under these circumstances we really wonder how Bulgaria will behave tomorrow if she continues receiving support for her policy toward our country.

It could be inferred from NOVOYE VREMYA that proletarian internationalism, so understood, will not fail to work in future either. Of course, this is a very dangerous policy which does not bide well because it diametrically opposes the basic principles of genuine peace, that is, the principles of equality, noninterference in the internal affairs of others and strict respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each country.

Vuckovic Chides Article

AU151643Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Jul 78 AU

[Cedomir Vuckovic commentary]

[Text] Now to conclude the world news review let us inform you that today we received a TANJUG report from Moscow on an article in the foreign political weekly journal NOVOYE VREMYA which pays a high tribute to Bulgaria's policy in the Balkans.

The starting point for this Soviet organ is the speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP first secretary and chairman of Bulgaria's State Council, in Blagoevgrad on 16 June. As is known, in that speech Todor Zhivkov tried to shift the responsibility for the Bulgarian side's failure to accept the Yugoslav initiative for improving the relations between the two countries onto the Yugoslav side, although it is known, following the publication of the concrete draft documents, that it was Bulgaria which rejected this initiative. Cedomir Vuckovic discusses this issue:

The Moscow weekly NOVOYE VREMYA does not for a single moment leave its readers in doubt that it is on the side of Bulgarian foreign policy--such as it is--admiring, as the weekly states, its comprehensive and dynamic character. The Soviet paper further says that it is a good thing that, you see, such a small country as Bulgaria concerned itself with great policies. But it is as though a word has been left out of this statement. A word which would make the formulation complete: this word is the greater Bulgaria state policy based on the San Stefano treaty, which has been (?given a place of honor) in this country and represents an anachronism of its own kind, an anachronism of the times past. How could it be any different when it is known that over 150,000 Macedonians in Bulgaria do not exist as far as Bulgaria is concerned.

NOVOYE VREMYA in fact only (?plays) the role of a lawyer who, defending his client, has no facts at his disposal. The Soviet journal is in fact consciously avoiding facts, because the statement of facts would be detrimental to its client. Yugoslavia has proposed three documents among which the most important are the joint statement on non-existence of territorial claims and the statement on respecting the rights of the Bulgarian national minority in Yugoslavia and of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria. Bulgaria has refused to accept these draft documents.

If in his Blagoevgrad speech Comrade Todor Zhivkov forgot these draft documents, now, following their publication, NOVOYE VREMYA has no reason to ignore them because the public knows of their existence since Yugoslavia has published them. Furthermore, failing to cite the basic fact regarding the total negation of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria, NOVOYE VREMYA also does not consider it necessary to mention what kind of dispute between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia is involved here. Yet readers of the Soviet journal should know all this, if for no other reason than to see what Bulgaria has done to strengthen its relations with its neighbors, that is, Romania, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, Cyprus and Albania, something on which NOVOYE VREMYA insists very strongly. You see, it appears, according to this Soviet foreign-political affairs journal, that Cyprus and Albania too, are Bulgaria's neighbors. This is probably based on the San Stefano geography map which gives Bulgaria an exit both to the Adriatic Sea and the Aegean Sea.

When even such serious geographical mistakes are made, then it is not strange that Bulgaria's refusal to recognize the Macedonian national minority in this country is disregarded, and disregarded this time also by the Soviet paper, even though up to some 20 years ago the Macedonians in Bulgaria enjoyed their rights and had their own schools, newspapers, libraries and theaters--all in the Macedonian language. NOVOYE VREMYA would do a great favor to its readers if it reported to them this most essential fact, because of which Bulgaria refused the aforementioned draft documents and refuses to orient its relations with Yugoslavia on a basis other than the greater state, San Stefano and assimilation basis not only in relation to the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria but also in relation to the historical personalities and events in Yugoslavia and especially in Macedonia.

ACTIVITIES OF PARTY, STATE LEADERS REPORTED

Vrhovec Receives Commonwealth Official

LD172306Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2112 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 17, (TANJUG)--Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec received the commonwealth's secretary-general, Shridath Rumphal, today.

Vrhovec and Rumphal exchanged views on current international problems, in the light of the forth-coming non-aligned ministerial conference in Belgrade.

Underlined in the talks was the great importance this conference will have in further strengthening and expanding the role of non-alignment in international affairs.

Vrhovec Receives New FRG Envoy

LD142205Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0854 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, received Chou Chiu-yeh, the newly appointed ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the SFRY, who presented him with copies of his credentials.

Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, spent some time with Ambassador Chou Chiu-yeh in a friendly conversation which touched on bilateral cooperation and certain current international issues of interest to both countries.

Dolanc Visits Agricultural Combine

LD172041Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1825 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade: Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today visited the Belgrade agricultural combine and, together with Petar Kocevic, general director of the combine, toured the fields of the Padinska Skela farm. Dolanc displayed particular interest in the yields of the combine's fields this year.

Kurtovic Cables DPRK Leaders

LD141847Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1736 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 14, (TANJUG)--On the occasion of the "month of international solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the peaceful and independent unification of the country", president of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance, Todo Kurtovic, has sent a message to the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

We consider it an inalienable right of the Korean people to independently decide on its unification and its destiny. The withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea is therefore necessary, as is the realization of the right of the Korean people to its independent and peaceful unification, by which a just and lasting solution of this problem would be secured to the interest of peace in this region and the peace and stability in the world.

The Yugoslav Socialist Alliance and all the working people and citizens of the Yugoslav socialist and self-management community have supported and will support, the initiatives and efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, under Chairman Kim Il-song's leadership, aimed at the peaceful and democratic unification of the country.

Kurtovic expressed the wish and readiness of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia to further promote cooperation with the Korean Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

NIN CHIDES CUBA'S GRANMA, PRENSA LATINA ON NONALINEMENT

AU171753Y Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1436 16 Jul 78 p 43 AU

[Miodrag Marovic commentary: "Some Strange Equations"]

[Text] Commenting recently on events in Africa, a Western statesman cynically remarked: "Neither are all nonalined countries neutral nor are all neutral countries--nonalined."

Let us leave aside the statesman's error about the nonalined countries as neutral. They have never been this nor will they ever be, as far as the world affairs and relations are concerned. The movement of nonalinement has even changed the term "the non-engaged" so that is non-engagement in the blocs would not be interpreted as neutrality. The nonalined countries are very much engaged indeed in the efforts to prevent the competition between the powerful ones, the interference in the internal affairs of the individual countries and all forms of domination which are not absent from the contemporary world.

Errors of similar kinds and of various tendencies are neither isolated nor infrequent. There are many who, if they cannot gather all the nonalined countries under their own robes would like at least to make them passive observers of international developments, thus to transform a living, dynamic and progressively oriented movement into mere oases of uninterested and isolated countries and thereby also easy prey for someone's future aspirations.

It was probably the overt and covert wishes of this kind that recently motivated the Cuban party newspaper GRANMA and the Cuban official news agency PRENSA LATINA to sharply speak out against the tendencies oriented toward "a neutralization of the movement of nonalinement." There is no dilemma in this respect: A neutral policy would be fatal for nonalined countries just as some other orientations, too, would be fatal for them.

The Cuban information media mention some of these other orientations as an alternative for nonalined countries, which is also wrong and dangerous. Struggling against neutralism, they propose another, no less unacceptable extreme: The unity of nonalined countries with "their natural ally--the socialist camp."

Being aware of the fact that this nevertheless represents quite a definite alinement, the authors of this salutary solution for all difficulties and crises aim their fire also against the very antibloc orientation of nonalined countries. Proclaiming its anti-imperialist and anticolonailist policies but not also its antibloc and antihegemonist policies as the movement's basic principles, PRENSA LATINA writes: "Under the pretext of the so-called independence and equal distance of nonalined countries from the two blocs. An effort is in fact being made to turn the nonalined countries against the socialist camp." Thus, according to that familiar rule: whoever is not with me is against me.

According to PRENSA LATINA, the antibloc and independent policy of the nonalined countries implies a hostile attitude toward "the socialist camp." Since this is so, as this news agency says, then it is also not difficult to ascertain that a non-acceptance of alinement with the socialist camp represents "a desire to eliminate the vital principle of the movement--the alliance between the nonalined and peace-loving forces in the world.

This kind of forming of equations in the Cuban way between concepts and matters which have nothing in common could take us a long way. But this is probably how it is: whenever one wants to prove what cannot be proved, one inevitably resorts to acrobatics so that someone might nevertheless believe it. How else is it possible to understand the "argument" that the nonalined countries are almost carrying out the Chinese policy by struggling against all forms of hegemonism and domination, for, by my soul, "this term is used by the Maoists in their attacks against the USSR."

It is obviously not difficult to attack--as the Cuban newspapers are doing--"certain theoreticians who have been playing the game of the imperialists in the recent weeks" because they have been calling attention to two kinds of difficulties in which the movement of nonalinement has found itself: the outside interference aimed at destroying it and the unacceptable aspirations within the movement to narrow its platform. A much more serious thing to do is to comprehensively analyze the causes of both phenomena in order to draw lessons from this and to create the action capability of nonalined countries to strengthen their unity and to preserve the complete autonomous and independent character of the movement.

The 11th LCY Congress recently concerned itself with this in that part of its [activities] devoted to international policies and relations in the contemporary world. This was done on the eve of the ministerial meeting of nonalined countries in Belgrade, the biggest meeting of world diplomacy outside the United Nations, precisely with the aspiration to make the actions of nonalined countries more dynamic and to direct the democratic debate among them toward preserving the basic aims and aspirations of this movement. The congress unambiguously confirmed the constant Yugoslav policy of not allowing any breakup of the movement either as a result of external interventions or as a result of internal ideological or any other divisions.

President Tito warned at that time that it is only as united and as devoted to the ideals of progress, freedom and independence that the nonalined countries can contribute, as an independent and increasingly stronger factor in international relations, to peace and to eliminating the hotbeds of war conflicts. Any narrowing of the broad, democratic, antibloc and progressive platform of the movement would result in a serious and alarming reduction of its activity. It would result in internal polarizations on ideological and other similar criteria, which would inevitably threathen its unity and action capability.

The analysis of the state, causes and consequences of the present difficulties among the nonalined countries made at the congress of the Yugoslav communists has evoked a wide and favorable response among the world public, particularly among the majority of nonalined countries. The topics raised on that occasion continue to be acute and current. The aforementioned Cuban commentaries, also attest to this fact.

BORBA ON EFFORTS TO CHANGE NATURE OF NONALINEMENT

AU171726Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jul 78 p 3 AU

[Zoran Mandzuka commentary: "The Moving Force"]

[Text] The substantial and exhaustive review of the situation in world relations in Josip Vrhovec's assembly speech the day before yesterday and the conclusions the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly adopted on that occasion once again clearly confirmed Yugoslavia's natural interest in resolutely and persistently making its full contribution to the process of international relaxation and the strengthening of the nonalined ranks.

It is quite understandable that the forthcoming ministerial meeting of the nonalined countries occupied the central place in the assembly debate. The Belgrade conference takes place in an extremely important international moment, at a time characterized by a number of serious disputes in the international scene. A noticeable check in the process of relaxation is accompanied by undiminished bloc contests in various parts of the world.

The deep striving for more just international relations, peace and equal cooperation are most fully reflected precisely in the ideas of the nonalined countries which, turned into practice, have become--as was stressed in the assembly the day before yesterday--the moving force of million-fold masses in all parts of the world and the law of the time in which we live.

Marking noticeable successes, nonalinement has traveled a thorny path since it was born. Currently, magnified several times its original size, the movement constitutes not only a moral force but also an influential and unavoidable world factor.

A constant companion of the development of the movement has been and remains foreign pressure of various kinds, as well as internal difficulties and differing, and sometimes opposing interests of the individual nonalined countries. What is happening at present is nothing new or unknown either; this has been clearly perceived by the nonalined countries and they talk about it freely. There is no doubt that the forthcoming gathering in Belgrade will pay full attention to this.

A high consciousness of the common aims and joint responsiblity has always marked all the important gatherings of the nonalined countries.

The strengthening of the nonalined policy in practice leads to a weakening of bloc contradictions and a lessening of the dangers of a new world conflict, and at the same time increases the prospects for a quicker and more comprehensive transformation of unequal political-economic relations and vice versa: The weakening of the nonalined inevitably increases dangers and makes more complex the negative consequences felt by all the countries of the world. There are no other alternatives.

Precisely from the viewpoint of general progress it is of vital interest to preserve the united stand of the nonalined countries as a whole, with all their internal differences. It was in the fact that the nonalined countries most consistently stand against bloc divisions, imperialism and all other forms of hegemony and domination that President Tito saw the basic reason why the opponents of nonalinement from various sides strive to divide the movement and to weaken its action ability.

Energetically declaring itself against all the efforts to deprive the nonalined policy of its independent international strength, to change its nature or to make it link with and subject itself to foreign interests and bloc policy, Yugoslavia has frankly pointed out the harm of pressures outside and inside the nonalined movement.

The most harmful are those--Milos Minic recently said--who strive to impose a so-called reorientation of the nonalined movement, or a change in the nature and role and orientation of nonalinement. This applies also when it is a case of sectarian positions and activities striving to divide the nonalined countries into progressive and conservative ones; their views are only illusorily radical, but in fact they are damaging in their effect. The same applies to the positions and activities advocating a blunting of the anti-imperialist edge of the movement, a watering-down of the movement ordiverting it in the direction of anticommunism.

It has become traditional to discuss the differences in the movement frankly, equally and democratically. But there should be no differences concerning the nature, role and basic direction of the policy and the movement of nonalinement. What is essential is that the foundations of the solidarity and the action unity are lasting and that their essence are the long-term interests of each nonalined country and all of them together and the entire international community.

DRAFT AGENDA ACCEPTED FOR NONALINED MEETING

AU171316Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0921 GMT 15 Jul 78 AU

[Text] New York, July 15 (TANJUG)--The co-ordinating bureau of the nonalined countries last night accepted the agenda for the forthcoming ministerial conference of the nonalined countries in Belgrade. The 17-item agenda covers the most important international political and economic problems, the positions of the nonalined countries on the problems, as well as questions of the action and future comprehensive co-operation of the nonalined countries in various fields of their relations.

The co-ordination bureau, which was in session at the level of permanent representatives of member countries to the United Nations, considered Bolivia's request to be admitted to the nonalined movement as full member, as well as Pakistan's and Costa Rica's requests to participate in conferences of the nonalined countries as guests. The bureau also considered requests of other institutions and organizations which want to participate in the ministerial conference.

The co-ordination bureau has sent the preparatory committee of the ministerial conference both the draft agenda for the ministerial conference and corresponding recommendations concerning the requests of Bolivia, Pakistan and Costa Rica. This committee will meet in Belgrade on 22 and 24 July.

Yugoslavia's permanent representative to the United Nations, Miljan Komatina, explained to members of the co-ordinating bureau the draft agenda for the sessions of the preparatory committee, worked out by Yugoslavia. The bureau accepted the draft without alterations. The co-ordinating bureau also considered and recommended draft documents both for the preparatory committee and for the ministerial conference.

With this the work of the co-ordinating bureau in New York on the preparations for the ministerial conference in Belgrade has been completed.

BULGARIAN FINANCE MINISTER LEADS DELEGATION TO BELGRADE

LD1719344Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1841 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 17, (TANJUG)--A Bulgarian delegation of the mixed committee for economic, commercial and scientific (?and) technological cooperation headed by Bulgaria's Minister of Finance Belcho Belchev arrived here this evening. The delegation will participate in the 15th session of the mixed Yugoslav-Bulgarian committee scheduled to begin tomorrow.

TANJUG REPORTS IMPORT, EXPORT FIGURES FOR FIRST 6 MONTHS

LD1715144Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1050 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In the first 6 months of this year Yugoslav work organizations exported goods to the value of 46.9 billion dinars, which is 1 percent less than in the same period last year. At the same time, imports reached the level of 86.5 billion dinars and were also 1 percent less than in the first 6 months last year.

The largest amount of means was set aside for purchase of reproductive materials--almost 55 billion dinars--while a slight reduction was recorded in imports of labor and consumer goods. Encouragement may be derived from the increase in exports of consumer goods--12 percent--but the value of labor means sold on the foreign market was 26 percent lower than during the same period last year.

Seen in terms of republics and provinces, the most favorable export results were achieved by the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the Socialist Republic of Croatia and the Socialist Republic of Slovenia. Compared with 1977 the greatest increase in exports was achieved by the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, while the Socialist Republic of Montenegro had the greatest increase in imports.

The most important sales on the foreign market in the last 6 months were electrical machines and apparatus, machine-building and the metal-processing industry. Exports of agricultural produce were up by 13 percent and imports down by 10 percent. Farm product imports were down by almost 50 percent and cattle products by over 30 percent.

The largest buyer of foreign equipment, raw materials and consumer goods this year was the machine-building industry, which set aside more than 17 billion dinars for the purpose. Oil producers and producers of gas and chemicals also set aside large amounts of funds for imports.

As regards the regional distribution of foreign trade acitivity, the only place to which exports were increased was the socialist countries--by 9 percent. [words indistinct] to the developed and developing countries of 17 percent. Imports from developing countries, however, were increased by 1 percent, and from socialist countries by 3 percent, while imports from the developed countries in the first 6 months of 1978 were reduced by 4 percent.

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